

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/27/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/15 - 4/29/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>gci</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

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REFERENCE: Report of SA  dated 2/1/66 at Los Angeles.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from informants and sources, LA T-1 through LA T-15, and LA T-17 through LA T-29, tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

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LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

LA T-1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

LA T-2

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

LA T-3

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

LA T-4

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

LA T-5

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted] ROSE CHERNIN,

and [Redacted]

[Redacted]

LA T-6

[Redacted]

LA T-7

[Redacted]

Characterization of  
DOROTHY HEALEY

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Source

Location

LA T-8

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-9

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of  
BEN DOBBS

LA T-10

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-12

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-13

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Orally to

[REDACTED]

LA T-14

CSLA 4703-S

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-15

[REDACTED]

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LA T-16

[REDACTED]

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LA T-17

[REDACTED]

100-65227-1770

LA T-18

[REDACTED]

100-67303-151

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Source

Location

LA T-19

[Redacted]

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LA T-20

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LA T-21

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[Redacted]

LA T-22

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LA T-23

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LA T-24

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LA T-26

[Redacted]

Orally to SA SAMUEL W. NORTH,  
JR., instant report, page 11

LA T-27

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

LA T-28

[Redacted]

100-66078-718

LA T-29

[Redacted]

Characterization of the Free  
Press Forum

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Report of:

Office: Los Angeles, California

Date:

4/27/66

Field Office File #:

100-66078

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in the Watts area of Los Angeles, through the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC), the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB), and the SCDCP's position, plans and tactics in Negro community set forth. The Los Angeles cell of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, has no plans for any demonstrations or other activity regarding racial matters.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP I~~~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) Southern California District  
Communist Party (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (12/17/65)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held on December 15, 1965, at 1142 South Serrano Avenue, one of those present said that the Commission should start issuing statements on the important issues as they came up, delve further into the possible role of the Party in Negro activity, especially in the concentration areas such as Watts, and then take on such activities as holding open meetings in the Watts area. This individual also stated that he felt it was the Party's duty to prod the organizations that were trying to work in the Watts area a little bit more; that drawing up a series of Party proposals for Watts would be one of the first things to do, which proposals would be worked up in the proper form for a wide distribution in Watts.

LA T-1 (12/14/65)  
LA T-2 (12/29/65)  
LA T-3 (12/27/65)  
LA T-4 (12/27/65)  
LA T-5 (1/7/66)

At an enlarged Section Committee meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held on December 13, 1965, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, the report of the McCone Commission on the Watts riots was discussed, and those present were told they should see that this report was discussed in every organization in which they belonged; that every Party member should do this.

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LA T-2 (1/6/66)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 1017 3/4 Georgia Street on December 29, 1965. It was stated that the MSS was urging all CP Clubs to read and discuss the John Mc Cone Report on the Watts riots; that it was filled with weaknesses, and did not give the real facts in terms of the causes that provoked it; and that the CP was calling for a rejection of the report.

LA T-6 (1/20/66)

A meeting of the youth of the SCDCP was held on January 7, 1966 at 2515 West 18th Street. DOROTHY HEALEY was present and spoke about the Negro freedom push and the role the Party had been and was playing in it. She did admit that the Party was not necessarily accomplishing much in this freedom movement.

LA T-7 (3/8/65)

DOROTHY HEALEY is a member of the SCDCP Executive Board, the National Committee, CP, USA, and also Chairman of the SCDCP.

LA T-5 (2/3/66)  
LA T-8 (2/1/66)  
LA T-9 (2/2/66)  
LA T-10 (2/21/66)

At a meeting of the SCDCP District Committee held on January 30, 1966, at the International Longshoremen's Warehouse Union Hall, 5625 South Figueroa Street, BEN DOBBS said that the recent Negro political surge in California was historical and that all forces should unite behind the various Negro candidates.

LA T-9 (2/25/66)

BEN DOBBS is still employed full time as Executive Secretary of the SCDCP. He is also a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

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LA T-11 (3/11/66)

At a meeting of the MSS Sub-Committee of the Watts CP Club held at 11111 South Wilmington on March 10, 1966, one of those in attendance said they would try to get the Youth Club started and would attempt to get more members transferred into the Watts Club. It was also stated that efforts were going to be made to get the Watts Club into more outside organizations.

LA T-6 (3/16/66)

Source advised that during a recent CP discussion, one of those present pointed out that Negroes are aware that the Party only appeared to be interested in using Negroes as dupes to further its position toward the road to Socialism, and because of this, fewer and fewer Negroes would be joining the Party.

LA T-11 (3/18/66)

At a meeting of Organization Secretaries and Club Chairmen of the MSS, SCDCP, held on March 14, 1966, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, the Chairman said the Party was going to step up the concentration work in the Watts area and that the Party leaders had some great plans for this area.

(2) CP Youth Matters

LA T-12 (2/4/66)

In February, 1966, [redacted] member of the Youth Commission, SCDCP, and [redacted] indicated that he was going to propose to the SCDCP that the CP assess each member \$3.00 a month for a period of three months. This money would then be turned over to the Los Angeles DuBois Club to be used by the Club in its summer project in the Negro areas of Venice and Watts.

(3) W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs

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LA T-13 (2/23/66)  
LA T-14 (2/18/66)  
LA T-15 (2/14/66)  
LA T-16 (2/7/66)

An area conference of the Los Angeles area DuBois Clubs was held on February 5 and 6, 1966, at 1853 South Arlington Street. The conference was broken up into various workshops such as Peace, Labor, Education, Community Organizing, etc. These workshops were to be the basis for continuing committees to be formed as a result of the reorganization of the Los Angeles area DuBois Clubs.

LA T-13 advised that in the Communist Organizing workshop, a discussion was held concerning the Negro community in Los Angeles. Questions were raised as to whether the Negro communities would accept both black and white DuBois Club workers, whether another attempt should be made to start a DuBois Club in the Negro communities, whether the DuBois Clubs should attempt to organize the gangs in the Negro communities, and if the gangs are organized, whether they should be brought into the DuBois Club.

LA T-14 advised that the Community Organizing workshop decided that the purpose of the new Community Organizing Committee will be to concentrate their efforts in the Negro district and institute a program calling for "Jobs for Youth." In implementing this program, the DuBois Club will use three classes of social workers; the first class will be the Negro socialist, the second class will be the Negro social worker, and the third class will be the white socialist with sensitivity to Negro problems.

LA T-15 advised that the Community Organizing workshop discussed the following topics:

- 1) DuBois Club will concentrate in areas of black ghettos.
- 2) Black and white relationships and differences to be discussed.
- 3) The Negro of the North as compared to the Negro in the South
- 4) Problems of sensitivity among Negroes.
- 5) Different programs for Caucasian and Negro communities.

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- 6) What kind of person can work in a ghetto?  
It is necessary to move to the ghetto area to be effective.
- 7) Explore and educate people on the national economic program.

LA T-13 (3/16/66)

On March 15, 1966, a racial disturbance broke out in the Negro area of Los Angeles (Watts) as a result of the arrest of a Negro for throwing a rock at an automobile. This disturbance continued until March 16, 1966, and extra police forces were finally removed from the area on March 18, 1966. Two deaths and 55 arrests resulted from the disturbance and damage was caused to 17 businesses, one residence, one school, and five vehicles.

On March 16, 1966, during the disturbance, [redacted] and two companions were arrested in the area of the disturbance and charged with being drunk and resisting arrest. Source stated that [redacted] is a member of the SCDCP, and that both [redacted] are members of the Los Angeles DuBois Club Community Organizing Committee.

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LA T-17 (3/23/66)

On March 17, 1966, [redacted] Community Organizing Committee of the Los Angeles DuBois Club, held a meeting on March 17, 1966 in Los Angeles which was attended by representatives of various Negro organizations, civil rights groups and peace groups. During the meeting, [redacted] indicated he was beaten by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department at the time of his recent arrest. Source stated that as the meeting progressed, increasing hostility was expressed toward white people, until finally all Caucasians present left the meeting. The result of the meeting was formation of a so-called "Black DuBois Club", the proposed formation of a "United Front" to prepare for participation in possible racial incidents which might arise, and to participate in what the group called a "long, hot summer" in Los Angeles starting around June, 1966.

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Another meeting was held by [redacted] on March 20, 1966 at 11164 Holmes Avenue, which is the proposed headquarters for the new "Black DuBois Club". Source stated the "United Front" was

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still in the planning stage, and whether various Negro and civil rights organizations would support the group was speculative. Source also stated the "Black DuBois Club" hoped for support from the SCDCP, but this was also speculative.

(4) Southside Citizens Defense  
Committee (SSCDC)

LA T-18 (12/9/65)

Source furnished a leaflet distributed by the SSCDC, in which they expressed appreciation of the financial aid they had received from the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFNB).

Reasons listed in the above leaflet for the SSCDC organization were to give a concrete objective in the unorganized masses in the Watts ghetto for which they can fight; to direct the frustrations and hatreds of those people into positive demands rather than individual explosive outbursts; and to fight for the defense of all those arrested in the rebellion.

LA T-19 (12/7/65)

On November 3, 1965, the SSCDC met at 1152 South Irola Street, at which meeting the discussion centered around ways to raise funds for the SSCDC. One idea was to support a Christmas party for children of the victims of the Watts riot.

LA T-5 (11/22/65)

On November 10, 1965, the Negro Commission, SCDCP, met at 2025 West 65th Place. [redacted] reported on the activities of the SSCDC pointing out that the SSCDC had been able to furnish bail and attorneys for a number of people arrested during the Watts uprising.

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LA T-5 (4/6/66)

[redacted] was a member of the SCDCP as well as being  
[redacted] SSCDC.

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LA T-5 (12/1/65)  
LA T-20 (11/24/65)  
LA T-21 (12/1/65)  
LA T-22 (11/29/65)

On November 21, 1965, the LACDBRPF B held their 15th annual testimonial dinner at 515 South Olive Street. [REDACTED] reported on the activities of the SSCDC and asked for support, both financially and morally.

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LA T-19 (11/30/65)

Source advised that the individuals arrested during the Watts uprising, whose bail was paid by the SSCDC, had been required to sign a form obligating themselves to work for the Committee when possible.

LA T-5 (12/3/65)

Source advised that anyone who desired to work with the SSCDC could as long as they agreed to do whatever they could to help bring an end to the unjust harassment, brutalization and oppressions of the Negro people. No one working with the Committee has been questioned concerning his political affiliations. Many people in the organization are members of the CP; however, others working with the Committee are not aware of this fact.

LA T-23 (12/7/65)

On December 6, 1965, the West Adams Club, SCD CP, met at 3002 West Vernon. ROSE CHERNIN gave a report on the SSCDC and said the Committee had been doing very well on the court cases of victims of the Watts uprising.

LA T-5 (4/6/66)

ROSE CHERNIN is a member of the SCD CP, as well as being Executive Director of the LACDBRPF B.

LA T-6 (12/15/65)

Source advised that the feeling generated from the top echelon of the SCD CP concerning the SSCDC, is that the Committee cannot do the job of attracting young Negro people for possible recruitment.

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LA T-3 (12/27/65)

On December 18, 1965, a Christmas party was given by the SSCDC for the underprivileged children of the Watts community.

LA T-23 (1/4/66)

On January 3, 1966, the West Adams Club, SCDGP, met at 2128 - 3rd Avenue. It was announced that the SSCDC would hold a fund-raising buffet dinner in January, 1966, and all those present were given tickets to sell at \$2 each.

LA T-3 (1/14/66)  
LA T-4 (1/14/66)  
LA T-19 (2/8/66)  
LA T-20 (1/14/66)  
LA T-21 (1/27/66)  
LA T-24 (2/4/66)  
LA T-25 (2/4/66)

On January 9, 1966, the SSCDC sponsored a fund-raising buffet dinner at 5625 South Figueroa Street. [redacted] spoke concerning the origin, purpose, and activity of the SSCDC. The amount of \$689.91 was raised, plus some unreported ticket sales and contributions.

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LA T-19 (2/8/66)

On January 26, 1966, the SSCDC held a staff meeting at 1152 Irola Street. [redacted] stated he had gone as far as he could in working with the Committee, and that he must resign in order to continue his work in his union. He stated he had hoped this Committee would be an organization of Negroes only who would work in the community, and not "just another left committee." He stated, "To Hell with the communists and any other left wingers. This committee is not a brain-washing organization." He said, "we" must fight to keep it this way. He proposed that [redacted] be placed in the position of [redacted]

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LA T-5 (4/6/66)

[redacted] is a member of the SCDGP.

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LA T-1 (2/1/66)  
LA T-2 (2/4/66)

On January 31, 1966, the MSS, SCDCP, met at 4431 Angeles Vista Boulevard. It was commented at this meeting that the clubs should take a look at what they were doing in relation to the SSCDC, and not just let it be an organization of a few Party people. It was also stated the the Party had been clamoring for "left centers" and that the SSCDC was a real good one that was forming a base in the community, and if there was proper Party participation, it would be an excellent place for recruitment.

- (5) Los Angeles Committee for Defense  
of the Bill of Rights and Protection  
of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB)

LA T-20 (1/14/66)

A fund-raising affair sponsored by the SSCDC was held on January 9, 1966 at 5625 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles. Proceeds were to go to the SSCDC, but all the plans and work done to make the affair a success were contributed by the LACDBRPFB.

LA T-20 (2/3/66)

During a birthday celebration sponsored by the LACDBRPFB on January 30, 1966 at 3875 City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, ROSE CHERNIN, Chairman, discussed the importance of the organization. She also praised attorneys of the LACDBRPFB who defended the Negroes arrested during the Watts riot in August, 1965, and who helped to organize the SSCDC

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

- (1) Communist Party, USA,  
Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA, M-L)

LA T-26 (4/1/66)

The Los Angeles Cell of the CP, USA, M-L has no plans for any demonstrations or other activity relative to racial matters.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-27 (1/3/66)

At a meeting of the West Adams CP Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on December 20, 1965, at a residence on West Vernon Avenue, one of the points on the agenda was what was being done in the Watts area of Los Angeles. The Chairman said he felt that with the building in and getting the Watts area moving ahead again they, the CP, would have considerable potential in recruiting new members there. All those present were urged to work toward this end in their work in the Watts area.

LA T-4 (1/28/66)

A meeting of the South Central CP Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 1235 West 68th Street on January 19, 1966. During this meeting, it was stated that ROSE CHERNIN was urging closer Negro and white unity, and was hoping to obtain more cooperation from various organizations and church groups to help in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

LA T-28 (1/24/66)

Source furnished a throw-away which indicated that the Free Press Forum (FPF) was presenting the Financial Secretary of the SSCDC on the subject, "The Big Frame-Up in Watts and South Central Los Angeles", plus "An Evaluation of the McCone Report", on Friday, January 28, 1966 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place.

LA T-29 (6/25/65)

The FPF is an activity sponsored solely by the MSS, SCDCP. It is controlled and directed by the MSS, FPF Committee, which is a committee composed entirely of selected members of the MSS, SCDCP.

LA T-1 (1/28/66)

At a recent CP discussion, one of those present said there was a lack of understanding among the Negro youth, in that they could not see what good the Party was doing on the civil rights problem. This person said these youth could not be told

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exactly how the Party was working in a particular group or organization because of the damage it might do and, therefore, could only see the evidences of white chauvinism that was so evident among some of the Party people.

LA T-2 (2/4/66)  
LA T-11 (2/4/66)

At an MSS Committee meeting of the SCDCP, held on January 31, 1966, those present were told that in connection with Negro History Week, all CP Clubs were urged to support the Freedom Now Demonstration to be held on February 12, 1966 around the 77th Street Police Precinct, and which was to be followed with a Lincoln Day Rally for Peace and Freedom, at the Baptist Church, 4155 McKinley Avenue. The MSS has leaflets for this affair, and all CP Clubs in the Section were urged to distribute them in the community.

LA T-11 (2/11/66)

A meeting of the South Central Club of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on February 2, 1966 at 1733 West 84th Street. During this meeting, one of those present spoke of the peace march to be held February 12, 1966 at the 77th Street Police Precinct, and said the MSS was using this peace march for its part in the Negro History Week.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

LA T-13 (4/6/66)

At a meeting of the members of CORE with the National Chairman on April 3, 1966 at 2323 Burnside Avenue, Los Angeles, the members accused each other of sabotaging the civil rights plans in Los Angeles because of their "Black Nationalist" attitude. It was pointed out that the Negroes in the Los Angeles Chapter have lined up solidly against the white people. The feeling was that this has not contributed to the progress of CORE other than to prevent the Marxists from using the organization for their own purposes.

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,  
MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a confidential source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of [redacted]. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

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On September 7, 1965, the above confidential source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under [redacted] leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

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1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

APPENDIXLOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS  
AND PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, formerly known as  
Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born\*\*\*' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees \* \* \* constitute \* \* \* one organization within the meaning of the \* \* \* statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born' their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUEDLOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS  
AND PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, formerly known as  
Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations \* \* \* was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party \* \* \* The local affiliates \* \* \* were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

A source advised on December 2, 1965 that in June, 1965, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had elected to expand its defense activity to include individuals who were not foreign born and that on September 15, 1965 the organization became officially known as the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born. Source further advised that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born, still referred to as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born by many individuals, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.



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APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that [redacted] stated, at a meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) has set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

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A second source advised in November, 1965, that [redacted] is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was [redacted] Negro Commission, SCDCP.

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On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC is to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXW. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB  
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 23, 1964, a source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by [redacted] with the assistance of [redacted] in February, 1964.

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A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of April, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that [redacted] Youth Commission, SCDCP.

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The first source above stated that the Du Bois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-Orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles, (UCLA), but that the club eventually hoped to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

The records of the Office of Dean of Student Activities at UCLA, reveal that in February, 1964, the Du Bois Club filed for permission to hold meetings and other special functions on the UCLA campus and that permission was granted.

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[redacted] Du Bois Club was listed as [redacted] In making this application, the club listed a statement of purpose which states in part, "We the members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, join together to help further the development of a socialist system, free from ignorance, poverty, fear and the economic power exercised by the few over the many.

"Although we view socialism as the likely solution to the ills of the present society, we do not make this an a priori commitment for any honest person to join with us in a fighting for a better America and a more rational world."

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secertary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the DuBois Clubs were one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-Orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB  
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on May 25, 1965, that since its inception, the activities of the Du Bois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes, participation in conferences which lead to the creation of the W. E. B. Clubs of America in the summer of 1964 and participation in demonstrations protesting U. S. intervention in Viet Nam. This source advised that the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

APPENDIX



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

LA 100-66078

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 27, 1966

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of SA   
dated and captioned as above,  
at Los Angeles, California

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b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

April 27, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No Bufile 100-432067

NYfile 100-139834

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

A confidential source on April 25, 1966, advised that a meeting of the New York NALC, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) caucus group met at 151 West 16th Street, New York, New York, on April 23, 1966. Among the CP functionaries present were:

William L. Patterson  
Jake (Jacob) Green - Baltimore, Maryland  
Tommy Dennis - Detroit, Michigan  
Jim Tormey

Thomas Dennis

A second confidential source on March 29, 1966, advised that Thomas Dennis is the Chairman of the Michigan District CP.

Jacob Green

A third confidential source in February and March, 1966, advised that Jacob Green was Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

William L. Patterson

The first source advised on April 25, 1966, that William L. Patterson is Chairman of the New York District CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification.~~

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Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized       m        
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed       m      

100-155735-2320

Negro American Labor Council

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

James Tormey

The first source on April 25, 1966, advised that James Tormey is a CP, New York District functionary in charge of trade union activities.

The first source advised that a general discussion took place at the meeting regarding the forthcoming NALC convention to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

Jake Green stated that unless the NALC national organization stepped in and helped to organize this convention, it would probably be a failure. He stated his reasons for this conclusion were that the Baltimore Chapter was small and the chapter's president was trying to do the whole job himself. He stated it was too much of a job for one person.

It was decided at this meeting that Cleveland Robinson (NALC Vice-President and Assistant to the NALC President) should be contacted and asked to look into the Baltimore situation, and if the situation warranted it, help should be sent to them from the national NALC office.

The first source also stated that at the meeting a possible successor to A. Philip Randolph, NALC President, was discussed, since it was rumored that he may go into retirement.

Possible successors mentioned were:

[redacted] and Cleveland Robinson, Vice-President and Assistant to the President of the NALC.

The CP members at the meeting agreed that they were going to support Robinson.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Negro American Labor Council

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The group also discussed the following propositions:

1. To back Randolph's resolution to attempt to secure \$100,000,000 for the elimination of ghettos.
2. Propose a resolution to elect more Negroes on Federal and State levels.
3. Attempt to have the convention introduce and approve a resolution advocating "Peace in Viet Nam."

Source stated they also discussed the possibility that the convention should attempt to secure individuals like the Reverend Martin Luther King or the Congressman from Michigan who has been advocating the peace issue.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

April 27, 1966

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Bufile 100-432067  
NYfile 100-139834

Title            Negro American Labor Council

Character        Internal Security - C

Reference        is made to the communication  
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose  
identities are concealed in referenced communication have  
furnished reliable information in the past.

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*[Handwritten initials]*

FBI

Date: 4/27/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-139834)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL  
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL  
IS - C

ReNYtel 4/25/66.

There are attached seven copies of an LHM re captioned organization reporting an NALC CP caucus meeting held on 4/23/66, in NYC.

Administrative

In order to assure security for informants attending this meeting only one source [redacted] was utilized in reporting the meeting. [redacted] also attended this meeting and furnished substantially the same information. The only other non-functionary NY NALC CP caucus member attending and not reported in the LHM was [redacted]

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- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (100-21896) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-36644) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (100-27906) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York

RFM:cjs  
(12)

100-153735-2321  
SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
APR 27 1966  
FBI - NEW YORK

[Large redacted signature box]

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Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-139834

Informants

First source  
Second source  
Third source


b7D

Classification

This LHM is being classified, ~~"Confidential"~~ since it contains information from sources 1, 2 and 3, which could reasonably result in the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and possibly compromise their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the country.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/28/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/19/66 - 4/22/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY SA <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>	TYPED <sup>b6</sup> <b>SMS</b> <sup>b7C</sup>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA  dated 1/27/66, at San Francisco.

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- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copies of this report are being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as it is the office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local intelligence agencies in compliance with instructions from the Bureau in connection with this type of report.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-3 could reasonably be identified as confidential informants of continuing value and compromise

Case has  future effectiveness thereof pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">100-153235-2322</p> <p>SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____</p> <p>SERIALIZED <u>ML</u> FILED _____</p> <p>MAY 4 1966</p> </div>	
<p>9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)</p> <p>1 - NISO - 12th ND San Francisco (RM)</p> <p>2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)</p> <p>1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)</p> <p>(SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES)</p>		<p>b6 b7C</p>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

SF 100-53902  
LHJ/sms

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is

SF T-2 is

SF T-3 is

b7D

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than August 1, 1966.

---

COPIES (CONTINUED):

- 1 - Honolulu (INFO)(RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(INFO)(RM)
- ① - New York (100-153735)(INFO)(RM)
- 1 - Portland (INFO)(RM)
- 1 - Seattle (INFO)(RM)
- 1 - San Diego (100-13295)(INFO)(RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO - 12th ND, San Francisco (RM)  
2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)  
1 - OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: SAN FRANCISCO  
Date: April 28, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

## Synopsis:

At a meeting of the East Bay Industrial Club of the CP of Northern California, a "Draft Position Paper on Education in Oakland Administration" listing complaints and alleged remedies was passed out to members on February 18, 1966. This draft was for study in formulation of a draft resolution to be used at State Convention CP meeting prior to National Convention of CP. At an enlarged County Committee meeting of the CP of San Francisco held December 13, 1965, proposals and plans of working with youth in the Negro Fillmore area was disclosed. ROSCOE PROCTOR of the National Committee CPUSA was a speaker at a Vietnam Day Committee meeting on the "Make Believe War on Poverty" on February 12, 1966.

- P -

DETAILS:SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL  
GROUP I  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases, and the like

The East Bay CP Industrial Club at Oakland, California, a part of the CP of Northern California, held a meeting on February 28, 1966. At this meeting [redacted] the CP of Northern California passed out a mimeographed document to the members present. The document is entitled "Draft Position Paper on Education in Oakland." It was announced by [redacted] that this was a draft for a resolution to be discussed at the State Convention of the CP to be held in San Francisco, California, two weeks prior to the National Convention of the CP to be held June 22 - 25, 1966, in New York. The draft resolution is as follows

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"DRAFT POSITION PAPER ON EDUCATION IN OAKLAND

"Much has been written about 'education' in recent years. The schools in the ghettos have come under considerable scrutiny. The charges are now familiar: the schools are segregated, over-crowded; classes too large; teachers passing through; equipment is scarce and shop machinery has no relation to present-day industry.

"All these charges are true about Oakland's ghetto schools. Based on my personal experience I would make some additional charges.

"Oakland has a tremendous school administration--very large, very complex, very wound up in red tape. In the ghetto schools the administrative positions are held by white people. Their emphasis is on punishment. At the junior high school level, the rules are so numerous and so complex that a Philadelphia lawyer could not learn them. Detentions drop on the children like the gentle rain from heaven. In a 'dentention' a child is kept in the principal's office a half hour after school. This punishment is meted out for everything. Suspension and expulsion are used generously, and during this punishment a child must stay indoors off the streets during school hours. In this way, the schools very neatly turn over to the police the children the schools do not wish to deal with.

"Children who resist this 'San Quentin' treatment get the full force of the administration's ability to punish. Most of them end up outside.

"The majority of teachers in the ghetto schools are middle-class white women. They are loyalty-oathed, brain-washed by the ultra-right, subjected to all kinds of pressure to conform to a non-controversial standard, which says it's dangerous to talk race, religion, or politics. They start with the disadvantage in the ghetto schools of coming from a different world and talking a different language from the Negro children. Generally, their emphasis is on manners and correct English (in the Anglo-Saxon tradition) and their teaching is routine and based on books and source material which is foreign to the world the children come from. At best they are a handful of exceptions to the rule. At worst, they are petty, vicious, and prejudiced middle-class white cogs in the big machine.

"The schools are always talking about how they are preparing the children for 'life.' In my experiences, this generally means that they should shut up and obey orders because that's what 'the boss will require of you as soon as you get a boss.' The non-conformists get plenty of punishment.

"Are the schools preparing children for 'life'? One of the causes of alienation of children from the schools is that the children see no relation between the schools and the big words in 'all them books' and life. (The other major cause of alienation is the permeation of the schools with prejudice and chauvenism.)

"Even in the shop courses which should be directly related to 'life' after high school, I hear dreary stories of students waiting two weeks to get a turn at a machine, of the terrible scarcity of things to work with, and how out-of-date the machinery is. The ghetto schools get the short end of it when it comes to equipment as well as other aspects of school life.

"Do the schools teach the children to read, write, add and subtract? No. The Oakland schools operate on the happy Freudian notion that it is psychologically damaging to a child to be held back with children younger than he is. Therefore, children are automatically passed on to the next grade whether they have mastered the work or not. Thus, in my own block I know one boy who graduated

from High School unable to read and another who reached eleventh grade completely illiterate and many who can only stumble through a newspaper at high school age.

"This miserable performance is a combination of no objective requirements for completion of grade school, junior high school, and high school, and chauvinism of the worst sort. The schools are always blaming the children's parents for all their problems and clacking their tongues over 'culturally handicapped' children. They are referring, nine times out of ten, to Negro children. They would resist the suggestion that segregation has created two cultures in America. In the schools these white middle-class teachers have an opportunity to open the door and introduce Negro children to a culture which is not the exclusive property of white, middle-class America but belongs to the whole world. I am referring to the classics of music, art, and literature, and the great philosophers of many countries. Few use the opportunity.

"For instance, during Christmas vacation, when 'Hamlet' in full production was on TV, the children of junior high school and high school age were told to watch it in preparation for a discussion in school. Those that watched it for more than a few minutes were completely puzzled as to what it was all about. They thought the actors, costumes, and speech were completely crazy, and they will not voluntarily subject themselves to any more Shakespeare. Could not this experience have been entirely different if time had been taken in advance to explain the story, the historical period, Shakespearian language, and what makes a classic? None of this was done.

"The pressing demands of the children in the ghetto schools are for more help and less punishment. They want Negro counselors to whom they can talk freely and openly and to whom they can criticize their teachers without reprisals. They want relief from onerous rules like 'no talking in the halls' and the petty, complicated nonsense of the 'up the down staircase' variety.

"Parents should be able to reasonably demand the following minimum from the schools:



"1) Objective standards of accomplishment on reading and arithmetic and preparation of all children for more advanced schooling if they want it.

"2) Integrated administrative and teaching staffs and student bodies.

"3) Young teachers who are dedicated to certain ideals without loyalty oaths and ultra-right pressure.

"4) Smaller classes to give teachers a chance to deal with each child's problems.

"Segregation in the Oakland schools became a matter of public discussion during the years that [redacted] served on the Board of Education. Unfortunately there was not an organized movement to support [redacted] challenges and carry them into actual changes.

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"There still is no organized movement of any considerable size. There is SEDGE which backed [redacted] campaign for school board around a good program. Unfortunately she didn't make it. We hope she will be able to try again.

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"More recently there is the Committee fighting for free lunches in the Oakland schools. This committee's fight is based on the availability of federal funds to finance free lunches plus the theory that hungry children do not make good students. And there is hunger in the ghetto schools daily.

"However, just as the schools are not primarily responsible for neighborhood segregation, the schools are not primarily responsible for the empty cupboards in the ghetto homes. But the schools are responsible for giving the Negro children from the ghettos the best possible education. This, I believe, should be our point of emphasis and our demand.

[redacted] the young Negro teacher whose dramatic charges against the Oakland schools appeared in the Chronicle on February 14th, says the underlying problem is that Oakland administration and teachers do not believe Negro children can learn and won't try. She found that children were labeled 'mentally retarded' who were merely neglected. Some of those children she forced into regular classes and they have now gone on to U.C.

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"After she helped Negro students win scholarships to Stanford, U.S., and S.F. State, her school principal told her that henceforth Negro students were to be recommended only to Oakland City College.

"I think it is out job to point to the chauvinism in the schools and demand its education, to join forces with other groups demanding it. In Berkeley two years ago concern regarding segregation in the schools led to the formation of a citizens committee to investigate and recommend. The result of this was the famous Staats Report and a determined coalition of concerned citizens to back its recommendations. Thus Berkeley is years ahead of its neighbouring cities in recognition of the problem and action on it.

"Oakland has had innumerable committees and investigations. The Element lacking in Oakland is an effective movement to take up the complaints and demands and translate them into actual changes. The problem is more complex in Oakland which has 68 elementary schools, 16 junior high schools, 6 senior high schools, and a city college. About 80,000 students and their families are involved.

"The Oakland School Board consists of seven members. Six of the members are white. The [redacted] is a member of the County Central Committee of the Republican Party. Of the others, two are lawyers, and one, [redacted] management and a leading member of the Mormon Church. The Mormon Church believes that white supremacy is sanctioned by God. None of the members of the Board live in the ghetto and their children attend either private schools, or the all-white schools of Oakland. We don't know whether [redacted] has a family or not.

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"Three demands could be raised in [redacted] campaign:

- "1) Negro counselors in ghetto schools without teaching assignments.
- "2) No federal money for schools not educating children to minimum standards.
- "3) Expand 'operation headstart' to all children who need it."

SF T-1  
3/7/65

SF 100-53902  
LHJ/sms

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

An enlarged County Committee meeting of the CP of San Francisco was held on December 13, 1965, at San Francisco, California. Part of the discussion at this meeting included the participation of youth within the CP. ARCHIE BROWN, chairman of the CP of San Francisco, in discussing the part to be played by youth specifically concentrated on the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco. The Fillmore Club is in the predominantly Negro district of San Francisco. BROWN stated the Party must have the active support of the Fillmore Club in physically working in the Fillmore Negro area and that the Party must have the support of all clubs in financing a youth program in the Fillmore District. He stated that the clubs of the CP of San Francisco have been asked previously to raise \$70 a month for work in this area but that the budget has been increased to \$170 a month, of which \$100 is to pay a youth organizer to work in the Fillmore District. He stated that this organizer will be chiefly engaged in building the Du Bois Clubs and being liaison between the Du Bois Clubs and the Communist youth with the CP.

SF T-2  
12/14/65

SF T-3  
1/7/66

A characterization of the Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix of this report.

A meeting of the leaders of the CP of San Francisco, notably the new San Francisco chairman, JAMES FOREST, was held on January 26, 1966, at San Francisco, California. At this meeting, JAMES FOREST stated that a draft program for the National Convention of the CP would be distributed to the various clubs prior to the State Convention to be held the first weeks of June, 1966. At this meeting, JAMES FOREST passed out a summary of a report on a discussion held at a District Committee meeting, date unknown, which was distributed to those in attendance. One of the points mentioned in the summary to be discussed by the various CP clubs was the following:

SF 100-53902  
LHJ/sms

"What is your answer to the continued stubborn resistance to ending discrimination against our Negro citizens?" This was one of several positions discussed at the District Committee meeting but was described as a matter of prime importance for the CP. It was announced that the District Committee of the CP has decided to establish a public relations committee to be responsible for working out detailed plans for discussion of Party policy and the Party program in various communities and it was also announced that the National Office of the CP also has a public relations committee working on plans for the public presentation of the CP program in various districts.

SF T-2  
1/31/66

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

### A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

Information concerning CP direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

No information developed.

### III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

### IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2.

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included [redacted] (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election [redacted] of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); [redacted] (who was elected to the [redacted] in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); [redacted] (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the [redacted] according to a sixth source); [redacted] (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and [redacted] (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

b6  
b7c~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~APPENDIX~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

April 28, 1966

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] dated  
and captioned as above, at San Francisco,  
California.

b6  
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI.. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency..

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>LITTLE ROCK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/28/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>2/14/66 - 4/19/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY SA <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></span>	TYPED BY <b>jew</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

**REFERENCES:**

Report of SA  dated 1/24/66 at Little Rock;

Little Rock airtels to Bureau dated 2/17/66 and 4/20/66.

-P-

**ADMINISTRATIVE:**

This report is classified "**CONFIDENTIAL**" inasmuch as it contains information from  and any unauthorized disclosure of the fact that current subscription information to "The Worker" is available to the FBI could hamper the future effectiveness of this informant.

Information set out in this report was previously furnished to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination by referenced Little Rock airtels.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Info) (RM) ① - New York (100-153735) (RM) 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM) 1 - NISO, New Orleans, La. (RM) 2 - INTC, Little Rock (RM) 2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (100-3506)		<b>100-153735-2323</b> SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____ SERIALIZED <i>ML</i> FILED <i>ML</i> <b>MAY 2 1966</b> NEW YORK <i>[Signature]</i>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

LR 100-3564

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

LR T-1 is

Arkansas

LR 100-3564-172

LR T-2 is

LR 100-3564-172

b6  
b7C  
b7D

LR T-3 is

LR 100-3601-3

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in case captioned "Communist Infiltration of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, IS-C."

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by August 1, 1966.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
- 2 - INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas (RM)
- 1 - NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted]  
Date: January 28, 1966

Office: Little Rock

b6  
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[redacted] voluntary field worker for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Arkansas issued passport and reportedly planned to travel to Russia on 1/29/66 for 3 weeks' stay" to [redacted]

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[redacted] Inquiries revealed [redacted] in Arkansas during February and no indication actually traveled to Russia. Arkansas headquarters of SNCC on the mailing list of the weekend edition of "The Worker" and paper mailed in name of [redacted]

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

as follows:

By undated memorandum the State Department advised

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Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

LR 100-3564

[redacted] born [redacted] in [redacted] residence [redacted] was issued Passport Number [redacted] on January 24, 1966, at Washington, D. C. [redacted] planned to travel from New York City on [redacted] by air for a three-week stay in Russia, and the purpose of the trip was listed as [redacted]

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[redacted] was rejected for the Draft in December, 1965, and reclassified 4F by Local Board 62, North Little Rock, because of alleged homo-sexual tendencies.

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(LR T-1, 2/14/66)

[redacted] Field Worker for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Little Rock, Arkansas, has been in West Memphis, Arkansas, for approximately 1 1/2 weeks, having come there from Little Rock. [redacted] had previously been in the state of Georgia, name of town unknown. [redacted] indicated that his draft board in North Little Rock, Arkansas, was re-evaluating his case and might draft him in spite of his health condition. [redacted] is now residing in a two-story house on [redacted]

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(LR T-2, 2/15/66)

On February 16, 1966, [redacted] contacted the West Memphis Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to another matter. At this time he advised that his home address was [redacted]

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[redacted] and that he has a temporary residence at [redacted] West Memphis, Arkansas, telephone RE 5-2357.

He stated that during the first week of January, 1966, he attended the National Executive Board meeting of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. The result of the meeting was SNCC's drawing up a resolution opposing the current U. S. Government policy in the war in Viet Nam. He stated he had stayed in Atlanta, Georgia, about three days and had attended this meeting

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and had returned to his residence at [redacted] where he had been ill. He claimed that his draft board had reclassified him, and he had failed to pass his physical examination. When questioned concerning his illness, he stated he was suffering with a stomach disorder, not further described.

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The Arkansas headquarters of the SNCC located at 700 West Ninth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, is on the mailing list for the weekend edition of "The Worker" and this paper is mailed to this office in the name of [redacted]

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(LR T-3, 3/14/66)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
215 U. S. Post Office Building  
P. O. Box 1111  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203  
April 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
Reference Report of SA [redacted]  
[redacted] dated April 28,  
1966, at Little Rock,  
Arkansas

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>CHICAGO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>CHICAGO</b>	DATE <b>4-28-66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/1-22/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED <b>djm</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

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REFERENCE: Report of SA  dated 1/28/66 at Chicago.

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LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-4 the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

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APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

CG 100-41324

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division, and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

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CG 100-41324

DET/vmm

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INFORMANTS

Source

Location

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INFORMANTS (continued)

Source

CG T-7

Location

CG T-8

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Copy to:** 1 - OSI, CHICAGO (RM)  
1 - REGION 1, 113TH INTC GROUP, CHICAGO (RM)  
1 - NISO, CHICAGO (RM)

**Report of:** SA

**Office:** CHICAGO

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**Date:** 4 - 28 - 66

**Field Office File #:** 100-41324

**Bureau File #:** 100-442529

**Title:** COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL  
MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

**Character:** INTERNAL SECURITY - C

**Synopsis:** Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) civil rights activity in Chicago has been closely watched by Communist Party (CP) and CP believes focal point of civil rights movement now located Chicago. CP will create program to implement slum areas of Chicago where Negroes concentrated. These areas are the West, South and near North sides of Chicago. CP also continues to stress need for involving labor movement in civil rights movement so a Negro-labor alliance will develop. CP has called for CP collectives to be formed within Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) - SCLC complex, however, no success to date. Some CP of Illinois members have been active in Independent Labor Committee of CCCO. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, has accepted position of Director, Students Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP) and will develop united front contacts. CP of Illinois members active in National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) instructed to support move by NAACP to establish neighborhood branches. W.E.B. DuBois Club on west side of Chicago has worked in united front relationship with SCLC in establishing tenant councils and job program for Negro youth. CP summer youth project will be instituted again this year and main direction of project will hinge around civil rights struggle with W.E.B. DuBois Clubs attempting to play a role in struggle on economic issues. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party remains relatively inactive in civil rights struggle.

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DETAILS:

The following organization mentioned in this report has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)  
Modern Book Store  
W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)  
W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Chicago (DCC)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois in January, 1966, was surveying the west side area of Chicago for the purpose of leasing a building where they desire to open a book store similar to the Modern Book Store, the outlet for CP literature in the Chicago area, because with the arrival in Chicago of representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's civil rights group, the west side of Chicago has become the center for civil rights activities.

(CG T-1, 1/20/66)

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It was learned in early February, 1966, that EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the inactive CP of Illinois Negro Commission, is to go off the CP payroll and become a fulltime employee of a community civil rights service organization on the south side of Chicago.

(CG T-2, 2/14/66)

In February, 1966, it was learned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, had directed a request to the National Office of the CP, USA, requesting that office to make \$1,000 available to the CP of Illinois. This \$1,000 is to be used to finance CP of Illinois work in the current civil rights struggle in Chicago, particularly that CP of Illinois work which is centered around the activities of the staff of the SCLC on the west side of Chicago.

(CG T-3, 2/16/66)

It has been learned that EARL DURHAM has accepted a position as director of community civil rights service organization called the Students Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP).

DURHAM will receive a good salary from this organization and will be a fulltime employee. The original idea for SWAP as an organization began approximately two years ago when two graduate students at the University of Chicago began a voluntary tutoring service for the Negro high school students in the Woodlawn area who were experiencing difficulty in their high school studies. These two students eventually issued a call for other college students to join them in this service activity and since that time this organization has grown rapidly. It is understood that SWAP has been sustained financially through the solicitation of private funds and the organization has been such a success that they sought a fulltime director.

The University of Chicago has donated office space to the organization and DURHAM will be headquartered in this office space at Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-2, 4/11/66)

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b. CP of Illinois State Board

On January 11, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at the [redacted] CP of Illinois State [redacted] and member of the CP of Illinois Staff. This meeting which was held in Chicago, Illinois, discussed among other things the War on Poverty Program of the United States Federal government. During this discussion, [redacted] noted that the CP of Illinois had produced a pamphlet on this question of poverty in Chicago, and [redacted] suggested to this State Board meeting that this CP pamphlet receive wide-spread circulation in Chicago particularly in the civil rights centers where the war against poverty was being fought such as in the Woodlawn area, the west side and north side of Chicago. [redacted] suggested that the centers to be contacted be the ones being run by The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), the SCLC Center on the west side of Chicago and the Jobs for Income Now (JOIN) on the north side of Chicago.

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(CG T-2, 1/12/66)

On February 8, 1966, CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at the residence of LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois State Board member.

During the meeting EARL DURHAM gave a report on the civil rights struggle in the Chicago area and in this connection mentioned that the forces of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING have concluded their probing effort on the civil rights question in Chicago and have decided to designate the elimination of slums in Chicago as their main objective. He also noted that they had designated a number of economic issues which will be involved in their drive to end slums.

DURHAM then commented on the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and noted that there are 35 civil rights organizations represented in the CCCO, and these organizations as well as the CCCO have found it difficult to gear themselves to the SCLC program. DURHAM noted that notwithstanding this difficulty, the relationship between the CCCO and the SCLC leadership has been good. DURHAM said that the SCLC leaders intend to operate independently but that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING definitely is the guiding leader of the SCLC.

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By way of explanation DURHAM noted that the Reverend JAMES BEVEL, KING's permanent representative in Chicago, can be independent because he had a financial grant of his own. DURHAM noted that apparently the SCLC and its staff in Chicago are not wanting for money.

DURHAM pointed out that the SCLC is organizing the City of Chicago into various sections. These sections include the near north side, the west side, the north section of the Woodlawn area and the south section of the Woodlawn area. The Reverend JAMES BEVEL, in addition to being the main speaker for the SCLC in Chicago, is also the leader of the west side section.

DURHAM stated that the SCLC and the CCCO have liaison between themselves and exchange ideas. DURHAM stated that he himself has established a relationship with people in both the CCCO and the SCLC and has participated in a limited way in some of the overall planning.

DURHAM noted that in connection with the Independent Labor Committee, he, DURHAM, and [redacted] CP of Illinois State Board member, are members of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO and will perhaps be able to play a role in organizing tenant councils, rent freezing and assist in obtaining signatures to petitions to control the payment of rent by tenants residing in Chicago slums.

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DURHAM then pointed out that in reference to the civil rights organization called ACT, representatives of ACT were also engaged in independent civil rights work on the west side of Chicago. DURHAM mentioned that [redacted] had been called in by the Reverend JAMES BEVEL. BEVEL had asked [redacted] for advice on how the SCLC should proceed on the west side of Chicago and [redacted] had failed to produce a satisfactory program for BEVEL.

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DURHAM noted that BEVEL is exercising caution with [redacted] because [redacted] has a definite tendency towards black nationalism leading to violence. DURHAM pointed out, nevertheless, that the ACT forces are becoming increasingly active with the SCLC on the west side.

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DURHAM stated that in reference to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), no one has heard much from this organization. In reference to the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), DURHAM stated that the NALC only exists on paper and remains strictly an executive type organization.

DURHAM summarized by noting that in reference to the civil rights struggle in Chicago, all activity seems to be centering around the activities of the SCLC and the SCLC intends to push its program in Chicago for the next one and one-half to two years providing its objectives take that long.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, who was in attendance, next spoke and commented that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and his civil rights movement has been discussed by the National CP leadership. LIGHTFOOT noted it was the conclusion of the National Office of the CP that the major civil rights activity has shifted from the South and is now concentrated in Chicago.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that the CP National Office also reasons that the Reverend KING came to Chicago because Chicago was a typical "Jim Crow" northern city and if KING can break down some of the discrimination and clear up some of the economic problems which the Negro faces in the ghetto in Chicago, then the same problems can be cleared up in other northern cities.

[redacted] CP of Illinois State Board member, then spoke and indicated that there are many economic issues involved in the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's program, such as price gauging and wage garnishments. [redacted] stated that the CP should consider injecting some of its program into the freedom movement. [redacted] stated that some of the issues that should be injected are as follows:

- A. Freezing real estate taxes
- B. Abolishment of wage garnishments
- C. The organization of tenant councils
- D. A program of rent controls for slum areas.

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concluded that these are the issues that the CP should attempt to integrate into the civil rights movement.

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(CG T-4, 2/14/66)

On February 13, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence at Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting was GUS HALL, General Secretary of CP, USA. The meeting was called to discuss the SCLC civil rights movement in Chicago and the CP's responsibilities relative to this movement.

EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois inactive Negro Commission, was asked to comment on this issue for the benefit of those present as well as HALL and DURHAM began his comments by noting for HALL's benefit the fact that he was about to consider a proposal to become a fulltime employee within the civil rights movement. DURHAM explained the fact that he was offered a position with a community civil rights organization and explained the details. GUS HALL upon hearing DURHAM's explanation, was elated over the possibility of DURHAM achieving such a position and those present, including HALL, discussed the ramifications of DURHAM accepting such a position in terms of the possibility that DURHAM's Communist background might be exposed and create security problems for him.

After some discussion, however, all those in attendance agreed that DURHAM should fight to achieve this civil rights position and recommendations were also discussed as to relieving DURHAM of some of his CP responsibilities.

Following the aforementioned discussion, DURHAM then gave a report on the civil rights movement in Chicago with emphasis on the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's activities.

Following DURHAM's generalized report, it was announced that DURHAM had with him certain proposals reduced to writing whereby the CP would implement its work in the civil rights field, particularly in connection with the KING movement. DURHAM was asked to read these proposals which he did and the proposals as read indicated that since Chicago has become the national focal point of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement, a new stage of the civil rights drive had been created and this stage could be characterized as the crossroads where the civil right struggle would meet the class struggle.



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It was pointed out that the Chicago civil rights struggle had as its goal the elimination of slums particularly in the Negro ghetto and that these slums were where the jobless could be found, where the lowest paid class could be found and where the most exploited and oppressed sections could be sighted. It was stated that in order to achieve unity in the civil rights struggle, an approach should be adopted which would unite labor and other sections of the city with the Chicago civil rights struggle. In connection with this unity approach, it was stated that the CP could make its contributions by following the program proposed by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING.

In connection with this KING program and the CP of Illinois' efforts to implement KING's program, it was suggested and proposed that the CP National Office find an experienced individual to conduct one or two weeks research and then write the CP's program relative to slums in Chicago. This recommendation should set forth the following partial demands:

1. Freeze rent and property taxes on slum home owners
2. Establish a ceiling of 10 per cent total interest charge per annum
3. Abolish all garnishments.

It was stated that around the three mentioned demands additional campaigns could be developed including petitions, rallies, delegations, picket lines, etc.

The next proposal for the CP was the question of establishing within the civil rights movement a Negro-labor alliance.

In this connection it was stated that there is a need for parallel action from the ranks of labor to supplement the civil rights movement and this labor action should particularly emphasize the equal rights movement. And also in connection with labor and civil rights, it was recommended that a program be proposed by the CP which would call for the joint activity of labor and civil rights for the recognition of a teachers union in the civil rights struggle. Also CP programs should suggest undertaking a struggle for the recognition of a new social workers union.

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It was stated that the new Independent Labor Committee associated with CCCO and the Chicago Labor Forum, should be the two labor organizations which should take the leadership position in building unity between labor and the civil rights struggle.

It was next pointed out that the CP program should recommend that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT write an overall comprehensive document which should be entitled, "Strategy for Victory in Chicago". It was recommended that LIGHTFOOT's document be published in about 10,000 copies. Also suggested was that the CP undertake the issuance of a newsletter on a twice-monthly basis with articles written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and others and that this newsletter be designed for mass mailing.

It was next proposed that the CP program should call for a wide distribution of "The Worker" and the distribution of copies of "The Worker" at west side rallies. It was recommended that a "shock troop" of some four to five volunteers be organization for this purpose and that this shock troop concentrate on the west side. Also in this connection it was recommended that a city wide team of from seven to eight CP members be chosen to distribute "The Worker" at mass meetings, demonstrations, etc. It was next suggested that "The Worker" undertake the preparation of feature articles on the civil rights struggle in Chicago.

The tentative plan read by DURHAM at this meeting proposed that [redacted] CP of Illinois State Board member, and three other CP members, be assigned to work with the west side DuBois Club with the objective of building a tenant union based on the DuBois Freedom Center on the west side. It was pointed out that such a concentration would help to build mass Du Bois Clubs in Chicago, recruit 20 CP members, and the CP members assigned would assure that the necessary attention would be given to the building of the DuBois Clubs. In this connection it was also stated that the CP National Office should be requested to make available \$1,000 for a part-time youth organization on the west side.

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The next recommendation read by DURHAM was relative to other areas in Chicago that CP of Illinois members should be assigned to work in such as the Kenwood and Oakland areas. It was also proposed that ISHMAEL FLORY and one other CP member be designated to work in the near north area of Chicago. The

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objective in the near north area would be to build the civil rights movement in the area, to establish a Du Bois Club on the south side and the near north side, and to recruit 10 CP members, five from each area.

It was also noted at this point that in planning for CP summer projects in Chicago, a priority should be given to plans concentrating on the west side and the Kenwood, Oakland and near north areas.

DURHAM next proposed that relative to finances the CP's budget for the year should include the necessary finances to assure fulfilling the objectives of the CP plan which would finally be published outlining the concentration recommendations. It was stated that proposals submitted to the CP National Office connected with this plan should request \$2,000 from the National Office plus whatever other forces the CP of Illinois could obtain from the National Office.

DURHAM's final recommendation was that following the issuance of an overall plan of work for the CP National Office, a special meeting or series of meetings be held to mobilize the entire CP for this project.

(CG T-2, 2/14/66)

On February 22, 1966, CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting [redacted] CP of Illinois member, reported on the status of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs in Chicago. During this report it was mentioned that the only Du Bois Club on the west side of Chicago was located at the Du Bois Center under the [redacted] noted that the Du Bois Club on the west side of Chicago under [redacted] had become very active in the work of the SCLC on the west side and had been primarily active in organizing tenant unions. [redacted] also pointed out that the Du Bois Club on the west side had been active with the SCLC in working out a jobs program and through this activity had secured some jobs for Negro youths on the west side. It was also stressed that one member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Center in Chicago is on the SCLC staff in the Lawndale area.

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[redacted] in his report noted that there would be a CP summer project again this year and that the main political direction of the project in Chicago would hinge around the civil rights struggle with the Du Bois Clubs trying to play a role in the struggle on economic issues. [redacted] also recommended that the DuBois Clubs during the summer project try to win more white youth to the struggle on civil rights.

In connection with the CP summer project in Chicago, [redacted] stated that it was proposed that approximately 10 fulltime CP youths be involved in the project. Six of these individuals should come from the Chicago area and four from outside of Chicago. Three of the six from Chicago would come from the West side with one outsider participating with this group. Three would be centered in the near north side area where it was expected these individuals would attempt to open a Du Bois Center similar to the center on the west side.

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[redacted] proposed the west side center continue to try to develop an independent left force on the west side in the civil rights struggle in an attempt to raise the level of the tenants struggle. [redacted] also noted that during the summer project an additional emphasis would be placed on obtaining more jobs for Negro youths.

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[redacted] noted there had been some discussion at the level of the CP's National Office in an effort to develop a campaign for a youth "economic bill of rights". It was hoped that this matter would be pursued and drafted into legislative form in an effort to have such a bill passed by Congress.

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[redacted] also pointed out that the CP summer youth project would stress Negro history and the Negro's history in labor.

(CG T-2, 2/23/66)

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On March 8, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board met at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting, EARL DURHAM reported to the board on his new job with SWAP. DURHAM indicated that the advantages of his new job relative to the CP are that it would allow him many united front relationships.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was in attendance following DURHAM's resume warned DURHAM to take it easy in the development of his united front relationships because of his CP background, but he encouraged him to establish these relationships before there was any red-baiting.

LIGHTFOOT also advised the State Board that DURHAM in his new job would be responsible for organizing and guiding some of the CP's leaders in mass work in the Negro field. LIGHTFOOT indicated that DURHAM would be responsible, for directing [redacted] of the West Side DuBois Club in civil rights activity. LIGHTFOOT also directed that all the CP of Illinois State Board members should be particularly careful in their relationships with him so they would not jeopardize DURHAM's with any sectarianism.

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(CG T-2, 3/10/66)

On April 5, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board met at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. One of the reports delivered to this meeting was a report by EARL DURHAM on some problems in the civil rights movement in Chicago.

DURHAM stated that he did not wish to give a formal estimate of how things were going in the civil rights movement but he did wish to discuss some problems that had developed.

DURHAM identified these problems as 1.) The relationship of the labor movement to the civil rights movement;

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2.) Some problems of internal unity in the civil rights movement.

In connection with the second point on unity, DURHAM stated that within the movement, a great deal of dissatisfaction exists due to the lack of specific programming on the drive to end slums. According to DURHAM, one question being debated among the various civil rights organizations is whether the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC should continue to meet with Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY. Another issue being debated is whether [redacted] of the CCCO, is being ignored by Mayor DALEY. DURHAM stated that if [redacted] is being ignored it appears that there is an attempt by the DALEY's administration to split the civil rights movement, that is, to split the CCCO from the SCLC.

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DURHAM stated that another problem on unity is the relationship of the various parts of the SCLC to each other. DURHAM stated that some SCLC staff members are responsible for the SCLC training program and these staff members conduct their parts of the program as if they have no relationship except training to the rest of the organizations within the civil rights movement. DURHAM noted that as an example, the Rev. JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC staff has the only organized expression of the SCLC movement as is evidenced when he, BEVEL, helped organize the East Garfield Community Councils. DURHAM stated that both of these movements, that is, the SCLC training program and the activities of the Rev. BEVEL, have an extremely limited relationship with the CCCO. Therefore, there is no unified program as yet for the entire city.

In connection with the problem of the relationship of the labor movement to the civil rights movement in Chicago, DURHAM stated that most of the United Auto Workers Union of America (UAW) leadership relate more directly to the SCLC rather than to the CCCO. This has caused many problems,

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particularly around where labor should send its forces in the civil rights movement.

DURHAM commented that both of these problems need to be of concern to the CP since the CP of Illinois must play a unifying role and this role can only be carried out by a fight in the labor movement for labor's participation in the civil rights struggle.

[redacted] next spoke and endorsed the analysis of DURHAM and commented that he had met with some labor leaders who also recognized the problem of whether the Rev. KING should meet with Mayor DALEY. [redacted] stated, however, that what the labor forces do not realize is that the very existence of the SCLC in Chicago has already forced certain concessions from City Hall.

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[redacted] further commented that the United Packinghouse Workers of America have announced that they will attempt to organize civil rights freedom centers in the various communities and also try to develop programs for the unemployed and the under-employed.

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[redacted] also stated that there is still the problem of petitioning the labor movement to undertake programs relating to credit buying by Negroes. In this connection, [redacted] proposed that the CP of Illinois try to get the NALC to prepare and issue, a white paper dealing with this problem and then assist in stimulating publicity and discussion around the issue raised by the white paper.

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[redacted] concluded, however, that the labor movement in Chicago is not yet in the civil rights movement but that if there is enough pressure from the CP the labor movement may move.

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During the course of this meeting, [redacted] also proposed that a subcommittee of the CP of Illinois State Board

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be set up to work out the details of a proposed CP plan in the civil rights movement. This proposal was accepted and the subcommittee will consist of  CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and EARL DURHAM.

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(CG T-2, 4/7/66)



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c.) CP of Illinois Industrial Council

It was learned on February 14, 1966, that [redacted] CP of Illinois State Board member, and [redacted] CP of Illinois staff member, had met to discuss the CP of Illinois State Board proposal that the CP of Illinois members active in industrial work be mobilized to work into the Chicago civil rights movement.

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It is understood that [redacted] agreed that CP of Illinois members active in industrial work meet on February 25, 1966, where the CP of Illinois program will be explained to them. It is also understood that as a part of this program, [redacted] planned to contact representatives of the United Packinghouse Workers of America and see if they would not undertake a program to organize tenant locals within the civil rights movement in Chicago. [redacted] was also going to request this union to circulate petitions asking for rent control in the slum areas of Chicago. It was [redacted] belief that if the big unions in Chicago would get behind some of these proposals, then the unions with the help of CP members active in them, could possibly organize as many as 25 tenant councils in the Chicago area. [redacted] believed that this effort would be a major contribution in which CP members, also members of the unions, could participate.

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(CG T-4, 2/14/66)

On February 25, 1966, the Industrial Council, CP of Illinois, met at 4840 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] delivered the main report at this meeting and spoke on the SCLC "revolution" in Chicago.

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[redacted] during his report, noted that the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement in the civil rights area must not fail

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and must be supported by the CP of Illinois in every possible way. [ ] noted that the organization structure, tactics and program of the SCLC movement are the same that the Party would use. [ ] stated that CP members will join all mass religious and workers organizations in support of the KING movement. He said that this was necessary because by supporting KING, the working class movement would move forward and would reach higher levels of struggle.

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[ ] stated that there is a natural alliance between KING's movement and the Negro people and the CP will join the KING movement specifically in the task of organizing the unorganized and the unemployed workers. According to [ ] the CP would also organize the "under-employed" workers which he described as the part-time workers and those who do not earn a living wage although employed full time.

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[ ] who also attended this meeting, spoke briefly and called for volunteers to become active in the SCLC west side program to clean up slums. [ ] who was present, agreed to assist on this project.

[ ] again spoke during this meeting and noted that the current CP program is sound, that the climate is excellent, and that because of these conditions, people will begin to move. He noted that the CP was emphasizing support of the MARTIN LUTHER KING organization because KING's organization was reaching the people through various forms of organization, through slum unions, tenants' councils, rent strikes, etc.. [ ] said that all of these are Marxist techniques whether the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING knows it or not. [ ] said that the legality of KING's techniques is of no concern to the Party but the power structure is listening and they are concerned.

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(CG T-5, 3/2/66)

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d.) CP of Illinois Press Committee

On February 1, 1966, the CP of Illinois Press Committee as well as some members of the CP of Illinois State Board, held a meeting in a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] who attended this meeting, commented on the circulation of "The Worker" and during his remarks noted that the number 1 area for building subscriptions to "The Worker" is no longer the south side of Chicago but is now the west side of Chicago. [redacted] explained that the reason for this is that the major civil rights organization in the country, the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's SCLC, now has its headquarters on the west side and the SCLC membership campaign in that area has opened up the west side for possible "Worker" subscriptions.

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[redacted] stated that the CP of Illinois must develop a select group of at least eight people who will be available to sell "The Worker" at demonstrations held by various civil rights organizations.

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(CG T-6, 2/2/66)

It is to be noted that "The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 20, 1966, a CP of Illinois press conference was held at the Midland Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

During this conference, [redacted] CP of Illinois member, gave the main report. [redacted] report primarily dealt with how to build the circulation of "The Worker" and in this connection she noted that out of the 120 quota for the CP of Illinois District, the west side of Chicago was

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being assigned the job of obtaining 40 new subscriptions because of the fact that the CP of Illinois had determined that the west side of Chicago would be the center of civil rights activities in the coming year. She explained that with the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING residing on the west side and because of his organization's activities, a favorable situation would be created to obtain these new subscriptions. [redacted] stated that four CP members will be assigned from other areas to the west side and that these individuals would work out of the DuBois Club headquarters on the west side in order to assist in obtaining these new subscriptions.

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[redacted] also noted that 35 new subscriptions to "The Worker" would be purchased and given as gifts to leaders of civil rights groups and labor unions.

(CG T-1, 2/24/66)

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e.) National Association for  
Advancement of Colored  
People (NAACP) CP of  
Illinois Caucus

On January 7, 1966, some members of the CP of Illinois leadership met with representatives of the CP of Illinois caucus active in the NAACP in Chicago. The main item discussed during this meeting related to the fact that the NAACP was seriously considering developing neighborhood branches. It was recommended that if the CP had any intention of developing local influence in this decentralization move, the CP should begin to prepare for it now so that CP members could become part of the neighborhood branches.

During the discussion, it developed that the Chicago Branch NAACP was not in agreement with the national office's wishes for decentralization and were fighting a delaying tactic but that notwithstanding the Chicago Branch's efforts to oppose the creation of neighborhood branches, the national office would force it into a decentralization move.

During the course of this meeting, EARL DURHAM directed that in order to prevent the local Chicago Branch from vetoing the development of neighborhood branches, [redacted] CP of Illinois member, active in the Chicago Branch, would develop a chapter in his neighborhood and apply separately to the national office of the NAACP for a charter. It was stated that such action by [redacted] would change the character of the discussion at the branch level.

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(CG T-2; 1/10/66)  
(CG T-7, 1/10/66)

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f.) W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago

It was learned in late January, 1966, that [redacted] CP of Illinois Board member, had been in contact with [redacted] head of the West Side DuBois Club.

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It is understood that during this contact, [redacted] discussed with [redacted] as well as other members of the West Side DuBois Club, the loss of active membership of the West Side DuBois Club. It was understood that at one time the West Side DuBois Club had a membership of 26 but at the present time only about five of these individuals actually function,

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It is understood that [redacted] attributed this weakness to the fact that the club's center had been destroyed by fire, the fire had damaged the club's records, and furthermore, the club and center lack the necessary funds to carry on a sustained program. It is understood that [redacted] recommended to [redacted] that the club, for an active program, needed a budget of \$200 per month.

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It is also understood that [redacted] pointed out that CP of Illinois representatives to the DuBois Clubs, [redacted] and [redacted] were the individuals who were supposed to work with the West Side DuBois Club, however, [redacted] had been out of the city for three months and [redacted] replacement, had been of very little help.

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It is also understood that during this discussion, [redacted] emphasized that the West Side DuBois Club was very active in the civil rights movement on the west side and was working on a program which involved jobs, better housing, war on poverty and welfare.

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(CG T-4, 1/20/66)

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B. Other Communist Groups

Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

During the past three months, the CBSWP has had no continuing program relative to the civil rights movement in Chicago. There have been no reports given at CBSWP meetings concerning the civil rights movement or organizations and members of the CBSWP have not engaged in any demonstrations.

CBSWP members have, however, continued to sell copies of "The Militant" at civil rights rallies such as the "Freedom Festival" which was held at McCormick Place in Chicago on March 12, 1966, and which was sponsored by the SCLC-CCCO, to raise funds for the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's civil rights movement.

(CG T-8, 3/29/66)

"The Militant" is a weekly SWP newspaper.

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II. COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES

(No pertinent information developed).



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**III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND  
INFLUENCE IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

**A. Coordinating Council of Community  
Organizations (CCCO) - Southern  
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)**

**1. Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO**

On December 22, 1965, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois members active in the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO held a meeting at 1215 East 54th Street, Chicago. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the results of a meeting of the Labor Committee which had taken place on December 21, 1965.

EARL DURHAM, who attended this meeting expressed his disappointment in the fact that [redacted] and [redacted], CP of Illinois members who are active in the Labor Committee, had not accepted a leadership position in the Labor Committee. DURHAM noted that because of this CP of Illinois members would now have to see to it that more CP members became active in the Labor Committee.

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DURHAM also advised those in attendance that whatever program of action the Labor Committee adopts in the civil rights field the CP of Illinois members who are active in the Committee should make every effort to see that the program is acted upon. DURHAM noted in this regard that as yet the Independent Labor Committee has not indicated a willingness to cooperate with the SCLC. DURHAM directed that CP of Illinois members should see to it that this cooperation is made a part of the Labor Committee program.

(CG T-6, 12/28/65)

In early January, 1966, EARL DURHAM directed that [redacted] CP of Illinois member, should see to it that he received an appointment to the Steering Committee of the

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Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO. Indications were that the Steering Committee would be appointed at a Labor Committee meeting which was scheduled to be held on or about January 18, 1966. It is understood that [redacted] made no commitment to undertake the effort recommended by DURHAM.

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(CG T-6, 1/20/66)

In early January, 1966, it was learned that [redacted] CP of Illinois member, had attended a meeting of the Financial Committee of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO and that during this meeting ways and means of raising financial support for the Labor Committee were discussed. It is also understood that during this meeting it was announced that the Labor Committee would work in conjunction with the SCLC as a means of building the membership of the Independent Labor Committee.

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(CG T-6, 1/20/66)

On January 18, 1966, a meeting of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO was held at 459 East 63rd Street, Chicago. About 75 individuals attended this meeting and the following members of the CP of Illinois were in attendance: [redacted]

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During the course of this meeting those in attendance undertook a discussion as to a program for the Labor Committee. During this discussion it was decided that one of the first jobs to be undertaken by the Labor Committee was that of causing a change in the selection of Precinct Captains throughout Cook County. It was pointed out in this connection that in Cook County the Precinct Captains are appointed by the political party whereas in all other counties throughout the State of Illinois the Precinct Captains are elected by people within a political party.

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It was announced that the SCLC had advised the Independent Labor Committee that they would support the Labor Committee in this undertaking.

Also during this meeting in regard to cooperating with the SCLC it was announced the SCLC had undertaken a program to end discrimination in the hiring practices of food store chains. It was explained that the SCLC contention is Negroes are mainly employed in chain stores located in the Negro ghetto areas of Chicago and not in stores which are located in white areas. It was stated that the SCLC would send a committee to the management of these chain stores and insist that Negroes be hired to work in all stores in the city. It was stated that if no action is taken then the chain store in question would be boycotted. The Labor Committee was asked to cooperate in this program.

(CG T-6, 1/20/66)

On February 10, 1966, a reception was held for the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC in Chicago, Illinois. This reception was sponsored by the Independent Labor Committee. Approximately 250 persons attended this reception and most of the individuals in attendance were from various labor unions in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members observed at this reception included

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(CG T-4, 2/14/66)

2. CP of Illinois Members Active in CCCO-SCLC

On March 8, 1966, CP of Illinois members who are active in the civil rights activities of the SCLC held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting was to hear a report by [redacted] on problems which were confronting the SCLC in organizing the East Garfield area on the west side of Chicago.

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[redacted] advised this meeting that the SCLC was able to establish in the East Garfield area on the west side of Chicago community council type organizations. [redacted] indicated that the SCLC staff was to meet on March 9, 1966, to establish an organization for this purpose. [redacted] reported that the SCLC and other groups working with them had held several meetings to discuss this proposed organization and there had been a united front effort during these meetings which included the W.E.B. DuBois Club on the west side of Chicago. However, [redacted] pointed out that during a meeting held on March 7, 1966, a discussion had developed whereby some of the leadership of the proposed community councils raised the question as to whether the W.E.B. Du Bois Club should be permitted to participate when the formal organization was set up.

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[redacted] reported that the essence of the discussion was the exclusion of the DuBois Club and because of this [redacted] was afraid that this particular position by the leadership might be used as a reason to get [redacted] [redacted] pointed out that many of the individuals active in the leadership of these proposed councils had been extremely critical of [redacted] and that because of this such a step against [redacted] could be taken. [redacted] noted, however, that ideologically the greater group in attendance at these discussions was against exclusion.

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[redacted] advised that he was raising this question because he desired the CP of Illinois leadership to approach [redacted] and caution [redacted] against coming to the organizational meeting with a belligerent attitude. [redacted] noted that [redacted] united front work had left much to be desired in the past and unless [redacted] understands how to work with people in these area councils [redacted] could isolate himself.

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As a result of [redacted] request it was the decision of the group to refer the matter to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, at a CP of Illinois State Board meeting because it was LIGHTFOOT's position that the united front relationship established by the DuBois Club and the SCLC on the west side of Chicago was too important to be dissipated by the sectarian action of one individual.

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(CG T-2, 3/10/66)

Relative to the CP of Illinois attempts to infiltrate the CCCO-SCLC grouping, it has been the CP of Illinois' position that CP collectives be formed of CP of Illinois members who were designated to become active in the CCCO-SCLC grouping on the west side of Chicago. However, the CP of Illinois has had no success in forming its proposed collectives.

For a while there were regular meetings of a group on Sunday mornings and it was hoped this group would broaden its base into a collective; however, these meetings are no longer being held. Currently the CP of Illinois has nothing organized which could be considered as even a beginning of such a collective.

In the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO, [redacted] [redacted] are members of the Committee, but so far no definite collective has been formed. At the present time the Independent Labor Committee is definitely not under CP of Illinois control.

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Because of the lack of success and because the CP national office has taken an interest in the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's SCLC activity in Chicago the CP of Illinois has appointed a subcommittee of the CP of Illinois State Board composed of [redacted] EARL DURHAM and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. This committee has been established to work out specific details for a CP plan in the civil rights movement

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generally with particular emphasis on the civil rights movement in Chicago. This subcommittee will attempt to finalize proposals for action for the CP, however, to date this committee has not met.

(CG T-2, 4/11/66)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

(No pertinent information developed.)

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,  
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX



1

APPENDIX

NEW DAY BOOKS, INC., d/b/a  
Modern Book Store

On May 5, 1965, a source advised that the Modern Book Store is presently located at 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and is operated by LOU DISKIN, a current member of the District Board, Communist Party(CP) of Illinois.

The Modern Book Store (MBS) today is the direct line successor to the original Workers Book Store, 23 South Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, established by the CP in the 1920s ostensibly under the ownership of SAM HAMMERSMARK, a charter member of the CP.

The aim and purpose of the MBS is to act as a receiver and purveyor for Marxist-Leninist literature as well as publications of the CP, USA.

While from its origin and through the present time the MBS has been publicly announced as privately owned and operated, it is covertly controlled by the CP. The CP subsidizes the MBS from time to time, purchases literature through this outlet and makes up financial losses sustained therewith. The CP utilizes the MBS as a working point for CP of Illinois functionaries in regard to organizational and educational activities.

Records of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, reflect that on March 18, 1964, New Day Books, Inc., 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, was incorporated in the State of Illinois. Its listed registered agent was LOUIS DISKIN.

A second source advised on May 4, 1965, that LOU DISKIN had stated the MBS was incorporated as New Day Books, Inc., during March, 1964, but publicly and in Party circles it continues to use the name Modern Book Store.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS  
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, [redacted] of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois, was elected Area Coordinator.

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A second source advised on November 26, 1965, that as of November, 1965 [redacted] continues to be the Chicago [redacted] of the DCA and the official headquarters is located at the [redacted] apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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The second source advised that there is currently only one club operating in the Chicago Area and that is on the west side. This club operates a Freedom Center at 2829 West Lake Street, which is open seven days a week to the teenagers on the west side.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois

APRIL 28, 1966

Title            COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
                  RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO  
                  DIVISION

b6  
b7c

Character        INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference        Report of Special Agent [redacted]  
                  [redacted] dated and captioned  
                  as above.

All sources (except any listed below whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>DALLAS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4-28-66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>3/19 - 4/25/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>CIRM</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>bfm</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

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b7C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8-28-64.  
Dallas report of SA  dated 1-31-66.

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- P\* -

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW							
COPIES MADE:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;">100-153735-2325</div> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">APR 2 1966</td> </tr> </table> </div>		SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	APR 2 1966	
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APR 2 1966									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)</li> <li>① - New York (100-153735) (RM)</li> <li>3 - INTC, Dallas (RM)</li> <li>1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)</li> <li>1 - OSI, Tinker AFB (RM)</li> <li>3 - Dallas (100-11053)</li> </ul>									
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS							
AGENCY.....									
REQUEST RECD.....									
DATE FWD.....									
HOW FWD.....									
BY.....									

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DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

LOCATION

DL T-1 is

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)  
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)  
1 - OSI, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: [Redacted] Office: DALLAS  
Date: 4-28-66

b6  
b7C

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [Redacted] Communist Party member, is member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, Texas, but holds no position and exercises no influence.

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- P\* -

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

~~GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DL 100-11053

DL T-1 (April 19, 1966)

[ ] a member of the CP, is a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. He holds no position in this organization and exercises no influence. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of the NAACP in Dallas.

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Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL  
EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (February 18, 1966)

The Dallas chapter of CORE, of which [ ] was a member, but held no position and exercised no influence, no longer meets and has ceased to exist as a functioning organization.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Dallas, Texas  
April 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 1em; vertical-align: middle;"></span> dated April 28, 1966, at Dallas, Texas.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <u>SEATTLE</u>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <u>NEW YORK</u>	DATE <u>4/28/66</u>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <u>4/18 - 26/66</u>
TITLE OF CASE <u>✓ 100-151548#</u> <u>CIRM</u>		REPORT MADE BY <u>[Redacted]</u>	TYPE <u>cmh</u> b6 b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <u>IS - C</u>	

~~XXXXXXXX~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRED G. COOK, Seattle, 1/28/66.

- P\* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION  
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by August 1, 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report sent to New York because that office is origin in this case.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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9 - Bureau (100-442529) (REG)		SEARCHED INDEXED	
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1 - INTC Group, Fort Lawton, Seattle (REG)		MAY 2 1966	
1 - OSI, McChord AFB, Washington		NEW YORK	
① - New York (Info.) (REG)		[Signature]	
3 - Seattle (100-27267)		[Signature]	

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

SE T-1 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of

[redacted]

SE T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SE T-3 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of

[redacted]

and

[redacted]

SE T-4 is [redacted]

Characterization of Negro American Labor Council.

SE T-5 is [redacted]

[redacted]

SE T-6 is [redacted]

SE T-7 is [redacted]

SE T-8 is [redacted]

SE T-9 is [redacted]

SE T-10 is [redacted]

SE T-11 is [redacted]

SE T-12 is [redacted]

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This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-3 and SE T-5 through SE T-11, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof and adversely affect the national security. The status of SE T-4 at Cleveland is not known. Se T-12 is still a PSI.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th ND, Seattle (REG)  
1 - INTC Group, Fort Lawton, Seattle (REG)  
1 - OSI, McChord AFB, Washington (REG)

Report of: [redacted]  
Date: April 28, 1966

Office: Seattle, Washington

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Field Office File No.: 100-27267

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[redacted] and [redacted] reported on their attendance at recent national CP meeting to NWDCP Committee 2/12-13/66. Organization of neighborhood groups to discuss peace, labor and civil rights was emphasized. In written report given to DC, following points covered: need for building trade union racial equality; advancing Negro comrades in leadership; extension of organizing drives in the South; placement of Negro candidates on state ballots; concentration on Negro population centers to develop Negro-white working class power; extension of party membership, etc. At subsequent meeting, [redacted] presented list of proposals to be taken up at next national CP convention which included: discussion of Indian role; holding Washington State Negro conference; and building Negro-white unity in cities. DC membership took time out from meeting 2/13/66 to go to Seattle Negro area to distribute leaflets on JULIAN BOND, who was denied seat in Georgia State legislature. North Central CP Section Committee, Seattle, released report which included recommendations to help Negroes find places in basic industry and decisive unions; end de facto segregation in Seattle schools; and strengthen a Labor-Negro-Youth concentration policy. [redacted] Negro, who is CP club [redacted] and DC member in Seattle, took prominent part in bringing about two-day school boycott through his work with CORE. Attempt being made to set up DuBois Club in Seattle's Negro district.

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DETAILS:

At Seattle, Washington

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

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downgrading and~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

An enlarged meeting of the Northwest District CP Committee (NWDCCP) was held in Seattle, February 12 and 13, 1966. Those present were given copies of a "Report" based on notes made by [redacted] and [redacted] at a recent National CP meeting.

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[redacted] made the main report based on items outlined in the distributed document. He was followed by [redacted] who continued along the lines of this report. Among the items emphasized during a discussion period which followed the remarks of [redacted] was the establishment of neighborhood organizations where such questions as peace, labor and civil rights could be discussed.

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The written report was addressed: "To DC Members and Invited Guests." The document is signed "Comradely, The State Leadership." It reads in part as follows:

"We take this extraordinary means of providing you with an extensive report of a recent national meeting. We wish you to consider it to be a priority assignment that you carefully study this report.

"Our purpose is to guarantee maximum preparation by all participants in our approaching meeting. The scope of the policy questions and the practical decisions before us and their urgency make it necessary to structure our meeting for action. All of us have much serious work to do to make our coming DC a success.

"Here are the principal matters before us:"

Among the seven items listed thereafter was the following:

"Planning our work in the civil rights field on the basis of the new stage of the civil rights struggle."

Subsequently, the report stated in part as follows:

"\*Unity the key question, the central point of departure, the cornerstone around which we build our trade union policy:

-three specific areas of working class unity:

- . unity of existing unions.
- . unity of the whole class, especially Negro-white unity.
- . unity of organized and unorganized through organizing the unorganized.

-the effect on the rank and file if the militant sections of the trade union movement were included in a united trade union movement; how the absence of this affected the potential of AFL-CIO unity.

-basic weakness with respect to Negro-white unity is the slowness of the trade union movement in taking up the fight for equality.

- . the just system of seniority cannot be used to buttress 300 years of injustice.
- . role of the Party in this struggle: especially an ideological role.

-on the organized and the unorganized:

- . the gulf between them has widened.
- . this gulf further reflected in other divisions: North v. South; employed and unemployed; Negro and white; youth and older workers.

-need: political mobilization of rank and file of the organized sectors of the working class; this goes to the roots of mass-class education.

- . for us: major emphasis on this mobilization of the rank and file of the trade union movement moving toward building unity of the whole class.

"\*Unity and our trade union policy:

-the working class cannot take on the class confrontation without such unity.

-the working class cannot become an independent political force without such unity.

-the Negro-white alliance cannot be built without such unity.

-cannot make a breakthrough in any field without such unity.

-the working class cannot play the role of a leading force in society without such unity.

-equally important with the question of unity is the campaign and struggle for such unity.

-this is the foundation of our trade union policy . . ."

"\*Some ground rules for Party work in trade union field: we can be effective IF:

". . .if we remember Lenin's point: the working class cannot confine itself to the sphere of the economic struggle; yet the political and ideological struggle must be brought in from the outside.

- . an example here: the crisis of the cities: cities are the residences of the working class; the crisis of the cities is a working class crisis. We approach it from this standpoint. We develop the struggle to resolve this crisis by raising the demand for Negro-working class representation, for working class-Negro power in the cities. We take this political position to the class, explain it to the class, win the class to a struggle for this position. . .

"The merging of the struggle of the Negro people and the class struggle:

\*On the meaning of Watts:

-Watts raises a new question in the civil rights movement.

- . expresses the misery of the system, the generations of poverty, the paucity of progress, the distance of the political parties and the civil rights organizations from the problem of the ghettos.
- . tie with class question: need to struggle for economic and political equality; struggle now must break down the economic barriers.
- . need for grass roots organizations in the Negro communities.
- . ghetto because of segregation, but slums because of exploitation.

-new stage: civil rights struggle meets the class struggle; challenges profit structure; exposes roots of jimcrow; new alliances, forms and methods; role of working class crucial. . .

"\*Julian Bond case: serious questions:

- expresses how thin the veneer of belief in democracy.
- a link in the struggle for democracy and the struggle against imperialism, for national liberation.
- because of this, a pioneering role for us...

"\*A growth in our membership, but not enough:

- a problem: how to open the doors to those who want to join?
- there are walls around us; we are afraid of people: how does one break through to join the Party?

- each district, section, club & member must review & take a new look at our political posture in relation to the people; from this set new goals, new quotas on Party growth.
- this must be a period of rebuilding & refreshing our Party.
- on Party functioning:
  - . committees of Party on all questions of functioning.
  - . move in direction of committee method of leadership.
  - . advance youth, Negro, working class, mass connected comrades in leadership . . .

"C. ON WORK IN THE SOUTH:

- \*See George Meyers current series of articles in the WORKER.
- \*Many examples of developing Negro-white unity.
- \*Draft being used against most militant Rights workers; LBJ catering to Dixiecrats on South policies in return for support of war.
- \*The organizing drives in the South: e.g. major organizing drive in San Antonio, Texas area to which 12 unions are committed.
- \*Importance of the emergence of Julian Bond: a young figure in the South, changing the political atmosphere in the South.

"D. ON THE MERGING OF THE NEGRO STRUGGLE AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE:

- \*Profound change in the Negro struggle: from demands in bourgeois-democratic struggle to anti-monopoly, anti-imperialist struggle.
- \*Civil rights movement: has reached a point where, unless changes take place in labor movement, it will not go anywhere.
- \*For every district: how take the conferences in New York and California on Negro candidates on state tickets to every state: in this involve labor - leadership & rank and file.
- \*20 cities on which the economy rests on the working class; these 20 are also the areas of Negro concentration: this the basis of developing centers of Negro-white working class power . . .

"E. ON THE PARTY:

- \*On the emphasis in Party work on the working class:
  - parallel: now emphasis on working class like few years ago on youth.
  - Same objective conditions influence youth & working class; automation; job security; nuclear energy & war; the impact of the one-third of the world that is Socialist.
  - not enough knowledge on our part of currents of thinking in working class
    - . resolutions in AFL-CIO conventions no measure of this thinking.

- criticism: limits of our relationship to transit strike; slowness of evaluation.
- ebb or flow? we are in period of flow: must take steps to quicken pace: select out main thing - strengthen the labor movement together with the civil rights movement, and help this to become the force to change the whole situation.
- re COPE: not political centers really, not centers of struggle nor centers of alliances; must help labor to break out of this structure; must help build parallel structures.
- Left in working class movement & in unions: this Left developing & reflected both in rank & file and on top; this Left different from 30's; special attention to significance of Negro workers & developing Left; also Catholic workers in new relation.

"\*On Party perspectives for this year:

- some definitions: 'the year of the big change'; 'the year of the Party breaking through to the people'; 'the year of the leap'.
- need for ideological shake-up in Party based on recognition we are in period of flow; overcome grogginess and garrison mentality in our ranks; in the mass movements we also must pitch in on ideological level as well as being tacticians; the vanguard role of our Party here. Example: white chauvinism & its role in the defeat of Stokes in Cleveland
- new breakthroughs on civil liberties possible in this year: McCarran Act
- role of the program discussion in breaking through on our political rights & relationship to the political scene.
- the maximum dialogue of the Party with the people in the course of the pre-convention Program discussion, and with this an ideological clarification in our ranks & among the masses on relevancy of our Party in the political arena today."

SE T-1 (2/14/66)

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

On February 13, 1966, during the second day of the enlarged meeting (supra) of the NWDCP, [redacted] a member b6 of the District Committee (DC), spoke on the Indian situation b7C and the need of more work being done in this area. She talked



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about the [redacted] "fish-in" and the need for putting out literature on this subject.

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[redacted] has been publicly identified in newspaper publicity in the Seattle area as being a Negro comedian who is a candidate for mayor of Chicago. Currently he is charged in Thurston County, Washington, with illegal fishing for having joined a group of Indians in February, 1966, to fish in the Nisqually River in protest of a superior court injunction against off-reservation fishing.

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After [redacted] talk, [redacted] went over a list of proposals to be brought up at the national CP convention. These included:

"Indian role to be brought up.

"Negro conference for Washington State and Negro candidates, such as in California.

"Build Negro-white unity in cities."

Following lunch, all those in attendance at the DC meeting went to the Eastside Branch of the YWCA, 2820 East Cherry, Seattle, and vicinity to pass out leaflets in this Negro neighborhood regarding JULIAN BOND, who was described in the leaflets as being one of eight Negroes elected to the Georgia State legislature but who had been denied his seat in that body because he had endorsed, and will not recant, a Student Non-Violating Coordinating Committee (SNCC) policy statement, drafted by the SNCC 23-member executive board, and endorsed without dissent by 130 SNCC field secretaries throughout the South. The statement protested U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

SE T-1 (2/14/66)

SNCC is an organization which has concerned itself with racial matters throughout the United States.

Another source reported the leaflets mentioned above were to be prepared by [redacted] and would include material taken from SNCC literature including excerpts about the colored

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legislator who was prevented from taking office in the South.

SE T-2 (2/2/66)

[redacted] was described in February, 1966 by SE T-1 as a member of the NWDCP Committee.

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On the Section level, the following information was reported:

An Organizational Conference for certain of the members of the North Central CP Section was held in Seattle on February 5, 1966.

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[redacted] reviewed the North Central CP Section report which she had helped prepare. This report covered the following points among others:

1. On the question of civil rights, the Watts riots constitute a qualitative change in the civil rights movement. More and more the Negro movement and the peace movement are beginning to work together. It is essential to build the Negro labor alliance with more zeal than ever before.
2. On the question of youth, the "new left" reflects the sharpening crisis in our society. The role of the Party is to clarify the basic ideological questions confronting youth.

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In connection with youth matters, [redacted] stated that the North Central Section is made up of two parts. The Central campuses where many students have ideas, support peace and civil liberties. She said it was essential to begin a discussion of program and policies with the reaffirmation that the masses make history, nuclear war can be prevented, Vietnam can be ended, youth can lead peaceful productive lives, capitalism can be abolished and socialism achieved.

[redacted] stated that the above objectives cannot be accomplished without the leadership role of the working class and that the responsibility of working class leadership is in the hands of the Communist Party. She called for full membership work on the concentration policy.

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Following a review of individual membership accomplishments, the following key points were outlined:

1. A continuing review of the quality of work and an approach to ways to move the masses.
2. In all Party work, a constant stress on strengthening the Negro labor program.
3. Proposals on the peace question -
  - A. A section wide concentration on visiting workers on the Vietnam issue.
  - B. Section wide concentration on the formation of a "grass roots" peace committee.
  - C. A special plan of work by the Party to insure participation of people in the March 25-26 (1966) peace demonstration.
4. On the question of labor, every member who can join a union is to do so and every trade union member is to work as a communist. The Section is to work out plans for the establishment of industrial and shop clubs. Clubs are to stress distribution of leaflets at industrial plants. The Section staff is to work out special industrial concentration assignments with industrial members. Concentrate on obtaining jobs for Negro youth.
5. On the question of civil rights, additional assignments are to be made to key civil rights organizations. A special plan of work is to be adopted to fight for jobs for Negroes in previously white unions. A policy is to be developed and work done around the anti-poverty program. A continued struggle is to be made towards a police review board. Additional work is to be planned looking towards the end of de facto segregation in the schools. They must work towards achieving working class leadership in the civil rights movement.
6. On the matter of the 1966 elections, they must work to guarantee one or more peace candidates, one or more youth candidates, candidates from organized labor, and encourage "left" and Party candidates. Members must help guarantee the establishment of voting registration campaigns in the working class area. They must help to strengthen progressive trends within the Democratic Party. They must initiate, guide, unite and rally support for independent political movements . . .

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It was decided further to consider development of a local unit of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC).

SE T-3 (2/7/66)

On January 20, 1960, SE T-4 reported that

for Negro cadre, considered the NALC to be an important movement which the CP desires to infiltrate or influence notwithstanding the anti-communist position then taken by the national NALC leadership.

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On February 16, 1966, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. Emphasis was given in the discussion on the need for day-to-day organizational work on the racial question and class struggle.

SE T-5 (3/21/66)

As a result of the North Central Section Organizational Conference held in early February, 1966, a Report and Program was prepared from which the following excerpts were taken:

"The New Stage in the Civil Rights Movement

The Watts uprising was a catalyst -- a monumental turning-point in the struggle for full freedom and citizenship for the American Negro people. It marked the beginning of a qualitative change in the Civil Rights movement. The new stage of struggle is being shaped, not by the intellectual, largely middle-class leaders, but by the Negro masses, employed and unemployed, in the Southern and Northern ghettos. The crisis is sharpened by the intensified sharpness of the confrontation in Vietnam. More and more, the Negro movement and the peace forces are compelled by the logic of events to move toward closer unity.

"Our role is to see and to encourage and develop the emerging class content of the struggle. This means fighting for jobs -- for full integration of the American work forces. This means that, as Gus Hall says, we must not use the just system of seniority to perpetuate 300 years of injustice to Negro workers. This means building the Negro-labor alliance with far greater imagination, determination, persistence, and thoroughness than we have thus far displayed.

"The Youth and the New Left

...Our section includes within its geographic limits (a) the Central Area, with its masses of Negro jobless youth, angry, restless, facing the draft, ready to be organized and to move militantly; and (b) the campuses of Seattle U. and (especially) the University of Washington, great concentrations of young people, in ferment with the liberating ideas of their time and generation, a vast potential reservoir of support for peace, civil rights and Constitutional liberties. The entire Section membership needs a fresh and deeper consciousness of the political potential of the young generation."

"...There is general agreement among the Section membership with the Staff's view that a thorough review of individual assignments, and of the work of leading cadre, should be given high priority. The aim of such a review would be to strengthen a Labor-Negro-Youth concentration policy. Such a review is under way and will continue. Its objectives are (1) to guarantee that the most critical organizations and fields of work get first attention; and (2) to assign a priority to individual comrade's assignments, to prune away those secondary assignments which prevent the effective carrying out of primary assignments . . ."

"On Labor:

" . . .As a long-range method of work, encourage and help individual young people and Negro people find places in basic industry and in the decisive Unions.

"On Civil Rights:

- a. Additional assignments in key Civil Rights organizations.
- b. A section plan of work to step up the fight for jobs, centering on industries with token or no Negro employment, with special attention to the 15,000 new jobs scheduled to develop in this area.
- c. A Section plan of work around the Anti-Poverty Program.
- d. Continued struggle toward a Police Review Board.
- e. Strengthen the campaign to eliminate de facto school segregation in Seattle schools.
- f. Increase working class composition and leadership in the Negro Freedom Movement. In this connection, look into establishing of local chapter of Negro American Labor Council."

A meeting of the Southwest Washington CP Section Committee was held at Hoquiam, Washington, on February 20, 1966. [redacted] gave a report based upon information learned by him at the last DC meeting. He also stated he went to the Nisqually River fish-in and talked with [redacted] (supra) about speaking before a group of people. [redacted] said [redacted] told him "the Watts Riot" is just a pink tea party compared to what's going to happen all across the United States this coming summer.

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In reporting on the DC meeting, [redacted] said it is desired that a pre-convention (National CP) statement be prepared on recommendations for giving specific support to the Indian struggle. An outline was furnished to those attending the Section Committee meeting which included the following data:

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"New Stage in Civil Rights Struggle:

- A. Conference on Negro Candidates (electoral)
- B. Concentration on Grass Roots Negro-White political power (problems of the city)
- C. Board to take new look at Negro Commission
  1. Strengthen concept of role of commissions
- D. Demand Grand Jury Investigation of [redacted]
- E. Fight on jobs."

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SE T-6 (3/4/66)

Another source reported additional data on the Southwest Section Committee meeting to the effect [redacted] had also stated the communists are going to put the peace issue ahead of everything else at the coming National Convention. Further, they are going to work the peace movement into the civil rights movement and then into the trade unions. The working class is to be greatly emphasized accordingly.

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SE T-7 (3/4/66)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP is characterized in the appendix section.

1. Plans, et cetera, made at District and Lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

A closed SWP-Young Socialist Alliance meeting was held at SWP headquarters in Seattle on Sunday, January 23, 1966.

The main topic of discussion was the proposed withdrawal of the Seattle Branch, SWP, from the national organization. One of the principal reasons for this withdrawal is the lack of awareness on the part of the national group regarding the Negro question. The Seattle group plans to become more active in the civil rights struggle.

SE T-8 (1/25/66)

The Young Socialist Alliance is characterized in the appendix section.

C. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The PLP is characterized in the appendix section.

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

the [redacted] who publicly identified himself as [redacted] of the PLP, spoke at a public meeting in the student union building of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, on January 21, 1966. After the talk, a press conference was held and the discussion was recorded by [redacted] of Seattle Radio Station KIRO. Excerpts from the discussion are set out hereinafter:

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Q: "What is the principle drawing card to your organization here in the state, is it the race problem, or is it labor problems? What is it?"

A: "Well, I haven't been in this State long enough to know what the main issues here are, but generally speaking the issues that are, most people feel are, most critical at this time are the war in Vietnam and the racial oppression that exists throughout the country, not only in the south, but the north and the west as well, but there is also a growing unrest within the labor movement, within the organized labor movement, in the shops, on the production lines, and it's around all of these things that people are coming together and seeing the need to fight for socialism, to bring about a system where the government, instead of representing the owners in the industry will stand as representatives of the working people."

Q: "Well, now you're using the terms socialism and communism, you used it in your talk here sort of interchangeable, what exactly is your organization?"

A: "Well, the Progressive Labor Party is a communist organization that is fighting to establish a socialist United States. When I used the word communist, what I mean by that is that we are revolutionary socialist, who do not --, you know, we don't believe that the people who control this country, the people who own the giant monopolies, are about to allow the workers to peacefully choose a socialist form of government."

Q: "How do you bring this about then?"

A: "Well, I think we bring it about by attempting to organize --, I mean the basic notion is to organize people to fight for their own interests. We don't believe this government represents their interests."

Q: "It must be violently overthrown then or changed?"

A: "Well, we believe that violence should be met with violence. Where violence is used against us we believe in defending ourselves, you know, this is a historic right that -- we're not the only ones who put forward that idea. I think that when violence is used against strikers, that they have the right to defend themselves when the Klan murders people they have the right to organize such things as this group that was recently organized in the south called the Deacons for Defense. As I said in my talk today, when I was in the south I made it known to the local Klansmen that if they took any shots at me, I'd be shooting back."

Q: "What is your party's position on our system of courts, our system of justice?"

A: "I think that justice is like everything else in this society, a class justice, that if you are poor, and especially if you are black or Spanish speaking or Indian, you don't get justice in the courts, that these courts our set up to protect the interests of the rich. That's what they are there for. They enforce the laws and the poor do not make the laws and do not benefit from them."



Q: "What are your principal differences there, outside of Vietnam, on that I'm sure we'd take up all afternoon, but let's try a couple of them."

A: "I think the JOHNSON Administration, as I said, despite all the pious attitudes about being interested in ending a system of racial oppression that has existed in this country for 400 years, hasn't the slightest desire to do anything but make statements, and pass unenforced laws to try and con the people into thinking that it is interested."

Q: "What's your solution?"

A: "Well, I think there is a very simple solution. That anyone who commits an act of racial discrimination in hiring, in housing, in any area of life, should be subject to indictment, and trial and jail. That's what, I mean that would be my solution, that racists should be jailed, just as I think slum lords ought to be jailed or bosses who create conditions on the job that force workers to strike, rather than jailing the leaders of union, I think the bosses ought to be jailed."

Q: "Does the PLP have a great number of members within the race movement as such?"

A: "The race movement?"

Q: "Yes

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A: "You mean the ~~the~~ Civil Rights Movement? Well, we don't have a great number of members anywhere and we certainly don't have any kind of dominant influence in any area of struggle in this country."

Q: "You said all over the country people are beginning to resist, you cited Berkeley as one example, would you explain -- elaborate on that a little."

A: "Well, last year at Berkeley the students feeling that the kind of education they were getting was not appropriate to what they needed, feeling that they were being trained to run the war machine, to run the corporations, rather than to involve

themselves in lives that were meaningful to them, attempted to organize a struggle to gain more control over the educational process. Now, that grew out of attempts by a number of the students at Berkeley to organize other students on the campus to take part in the civil rights movement, particularly CORE and SNCC. When the University prohibited them from raising money and doing this organizing, they resisted and in fact were able to mobilize overwhelming support of the student body, in this thing. It's just one indication that the control that the University administration and the government at all levels that the control that they exercised throughout the 50's is being broken and people are waking up and fighting for their interests rather than swallowing the line that well you know, let LYNDON solve it, or let this politician handle it or that one."

Q: "Do you take advantage of this unrest or do you start the unrest?"

A: "Well, we hardly start the unrest, I mean, what ever else anybody has every accused us of they didn't accuse us of organizing slavery in this country or organizing the Klan, or organizing a system of industry where guys work and others sit in the offices and profit. That's where the unrest comes from. We didn't organize the war in Vietnam. We didn't set up the draft. We aren't sending the troops there. What we see ourselves doing is attempting to show people the connections between the various sources of unrest, show these connections as being part of an overall system of capitalism, and pointing toward a solution, which I mentioned earlier, that is that the working people of the country organized to take control of the government and take it away from the corporations that now have the government standing as their representative."

Q: "How do you see them doing this?"

A: "Well, I see it being done, you know I said this before, by organizing groups everywhere in the country around specific issues and sometimes around a combination of issues that affect people's lives, putting forward their ideas, demonstrating,

petitioning, picketing, running candidates, all of these various activities, but then of course what I believe will happen, and what in fact has happened is that the people will not be allowed to carry these activities on peacefully. The latest example of course was this case of JULIAN BOND, who was elected to the State Legislature in Georgia. Elected overwhelmingly, had 85% of the votes, and because he had come out in support of a statement against the war in Vietnam, he was denied his seat, and this denial was done, you know, in the name of freedom, democracy, and every other thing they could bring up, so I see following on that people will find new forms to organize themselves, seeing that the people who run this country aren't going to allow change to take place peacefully and democratically."

Q: "Could you summarize very briefly the answer to the question, what caused you to become a communist?"

A: "I don't think I could do it briefly. I think probably more than anything else it was being able to see that races and poverty, unemployment, war, and the revolutions that were occurring in different parts of the world, particularly the one in Cuba which took place when I was a teenager, that all of these things were connected, and their connection was that on one hand you had a class of people who owned everything and on the other hand you had a class of people who worked for them and didn't own. I don't know if that is brief enough."

Q: "Then you felt that communism was the answer to it then?"

A: "That's right."

On February 1, 1966 [redacted] was interviewed at Bellingham, Washington, by [redacted] Station, who recorded the remarks on tape. Excerpts are as follows:

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Q: "I'm still not satisfied with the differentiation between the Communist Party, USA, and the Progressive Labor Party."

A: "Well, maybe it would be clearer if I explained it in terms of issues. For example, in the civil rights movement, the Communist Party has basically advocated non-violence."

Q: "Constitutional means."

A: "No, that is not what I said, I said non-violence. The Constitution provides for the right of self-defense, provides for the right to bear arms. You know. Now the CP takes the position that the way that the black people are going to win freedom is

basically to demonstrate and<sup>b<sub>2</sub></sup> beaten or jailed or killed, as has happened many<sup>h</sup> times, not to resort to counterattacks, counter-violence. We, on the other hand, say that the black people have every right, just like anybody else to defend themselves from unjustified attacks, so, for example, when I was in the South, I spent a year in the South, after a couple of incidents of Klansmen shooting up our car, with the bullets missing by that much, I went down to the local Sheriff and I told him that from then on I was going to be carrying a gun and anybody who made an unprovoked attack on me would suffer the consequences. Now, I was there for another ten months, nobody came near me. They stayed away. That is, none of these Klansmen and other racists who had been shooting at us, including some of the cops, and it seems to me that ---."

Q: "You are saying cops shot at you, police officers?"

A: "That's right."

Q: "Whereabouts in the South?"

A: "This was in the southern part of North Carolina and in South Carolina. I don't have any of the photographs with me now, but there is all kinds of documentary evidence including in the FBI files of shotgun holes yeah big in our cars, and numerous instances of threats of physical attack and examples of physical attack, and when we complained to the authorities, including the FBI, they said well you know that's terrible but you know there is nothing we can do about it. Then they started in with, are you guys communists, and what do you believe, and who are your friends and where do you go and what kind of meetings do you hold, and we are perfectly willing to, you know, say all these things, we always say them publicly, but it seems to us that their job is to go find the guys who were shooting at us. They don't bother to do it.

Q:  would I assume from this then that you advocate force and revolution type of activities rather than peaceful means of change in the civil rights movement?"

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A: "No. I'm all for peaceful means, but if people shoot at me or shoot at anybody else, it seems to me that I have a right to defend myself, and I think that everybody does. Now, in the Watts rebellion this past summer in Los Angeles, when the cops and 15,000 National Guardsmen went into the community and started cutting the people, and then murdered 35 of them, it seems to me that they had a right to shoot back and defend themselves. Now this position historically has been advocated by almost everybody."

Q: "They exercised that right in Watts also."

A: "That's right, they did exercise it and I think that they were right to exercise it. Like to take another example, when workers, what ever their color, go out on strike and violence is used against them, I think they have a right to defend themselves and I include in this violence not only, you know, the actual shooting that often has taken place in many strikes, including right in this area, anybody who reads the history of the longshore strikes or the woodworkers' strikes, knows the incredibly violent history of those activities, but more recently in New York City when the transit workers went out on strike, violence was used against them in the form of arresting and jailing the union leaders. Now, it seems to me that while no actual violence took place, certainly the threat of violence was there and those iron bars in the jail constitute the threat of violence and it was police officers who locked MIKE QUILL and the other union leaders up. Now, one might reasonably ask, why didn't the government lock up the bosses? Why not lock up the transit authority who were imposing on these 35,000 transit workers, the conditions that they were fighting against. But instead, the government chose to use its force, and threat of force against the workers who were on strike, and, you find this over and over again. "

Q: "You are not quarrelling with the right of the people to strike?"

- A: "Certainly I'm not quarreling with their right to strike. They have every right to strike. What I'm quarreling with is the use of the power of the government to break the strike, which is in fact what happens.
- Q: "Would this in fact happen in Peking?"
- A: "What happen in Peking?"
- Q: "If there was a labor, if the masses walked out on their jobs in a factory, what would happen to them?"
- A: "Well, first of all they don't, because the situation in China or any of the socialist countries is different from this country, and here is where the critical difference between the socialist and capitalist government emerges, that the socialist government is one that represents the interest of the workers, as I've said before, and in China and any other socialist country, the industry and agricultural areas are used to the benefit of the people who work there rather than, as in this country, where the governmental power is used for the owners of industry and the owners of land, and the work that people do goes to benefit the people who own. It's a totally different situation."
- Q: "Would you then advocate then, for instance, the use of rioting and violence on the part of a minority group to get something that they wished from the majority group? Is this the sort of thing you do advocate?"
- A: "We don't advocate violence, we don't advocate rioting. See, it is always amazed me and amused me that the Communists are charged with advocating violence. After all, how many communist governments or communist governments, that you know of, that drop napalm on children, or that send, have troops stationed at 6,000 foreign bases around the world. That's what the U. S. has, 6,000 foreign bases, there are U. S. troops stationed throughout the so called free world to keep the people free, to keep them in line the way we are keeping the

Vietnamese people in line, by dragging 200,000 young American men off into the jungles of Vietnam, to murder and burn and destroy, and violence in a place like Vietnam for example, it is not the National Liberation front that is dropping napalm, it is the U. S. Government.

Q: "What is the National Liberation front doing (interrupted) on both sides in it. I had hoped that we would not get involved in a debate of the Vietnam situation today, but to find out more generally what the Progressive Labor Party and [redacted] are all about. We understand that one can hardly be talked about without the other.

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A: "Yea. Well, I just saying that we regard what's happening in Vietnam as one of the most important events today and I don't think you can have a clear picture in what we believe and what we stand for without discussing Vietnam.

Q: "On your subject of non-violence in (inaudible), if I remember correctly BILL EPTON, the leader of your party, was recently convicted and sentenced for inciting rioting in the Harlem incident, and I believe the charge read for attempting to overthrow the State of New York and he was sentenced to a year. How can you profess non-violence on your part and then have a party leader not only arrested and convicted but sentenced for inciting rioting?"

A: "You ever heard of frame-ups?"

Q: "Yea."

A: "People are framed. As for example EPTON was framed. Now first of all, I didn't say that we professed non-violence. I said that if violence was not directed at us, or, and I don't mean just us, but anybody who's fighting to improve his conditions, if this violence wasn't directed at us, then we would be as peaceful as can be. And I'm a very peaceful fellow. You know, I don't like violence. but the EPTON trial was a farce. For example, the main witness against



him was a cop, named [redacted] who infiltrated the Progressive Labor Party and he testified, for example, that he discussed with BILL EPTON, making Molotov Cocktails; that he discussed with BILL EPTON stationing rifle men on roof tops in Harlem; that he discussed with BILL EPTON plans for drawing the cops into the side streets and getting them there. But when the testimony, when he was cross examined, it turned out that this is how he discussed it. He said, 'hey BILL, what about the Molotov Cocktails?' And EPTON said, 'that's ridiculous, that's stupid.' He said, 'hey BILL, what about setting guys up on the roof tops?' And EPTON turned that down, he said, 'no.' You see. But that was how they discussed it. This cop, in a provocative fashion, raised these things and when they were rejected, there was still evidence, in fact the entire trial was marked by an Alice in Wonderland sort of quality, where the indictment was drawn in one way, and then when the trial ended, the judge changed the wording of the indictment. The entire trial, or 90% of the trial was taken up in examination of the views of the Progressive Labor Party and BILL EPTON. And then the judge made a big statement about how nobody's on trial here for his ideas. We want that to be very clear. They made that same speech when they put me in jail. Now EPTON is also sitting in jail, denied bail. He has been in jail since December 20th. Now if you are a member of the Klan, and you murder a civil rights worker, you get out on bail, and 99 times out of 100, you are free. But if you are communist and especially if you are black communist, then not only are you framed in the most vicious manner, but you are not even permitted bail while trying to appeal the case. Now it takes two years, generally, all the way through the Supreme Court. After you are sentenced to a year. So even if we reverse it on appeal maybe he'll serve that full time.

Q: "It seems a very serious charge to me to accuse the State of New York of framing a man for starting riots. Now I believe he was charged with inciting the riots, not particularly making these bombs, nor posting people on tops of roofs, but for actually

inciting a riot that did occur. Not the things that did not occur and it is my understanding this is what he was convicted of and sentenced for."

A: "That's right, and we regard that as a frame up because what we see is that the rioting, so called, that occurred in Harlem, resulted from the massive unemployment. One out of three adults in Harlem is out of work. Resulted from the rat and roach infested housing that people have to live in. It resulted from the unbelievably poor schools that the kids are forced to go to and the straw that broke the camel's back, so to speak, was the continual, day to day brutality of the police directed against the people of Harlem which ultimately resulted in the murder of the 15 year old boy, JAMES POWELL, which then led to a demonstration by the Congress of Racial Equality at the police precinct, which was broken up violently by the cops and I've talked to many people who were at that demonstration including so called neutral observers, who tell me that the incident that sparked the Harlem rebellion was the police charging the demonstration with the (inaudible) and with Harlem a tinderbox, the thing flared up and then thousands of cops were called into Harlem, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition were expended that is what caused the Harlem riot, not one communist agitator with six co-conspirators; which is what was charged in the indictment.

Q: [redacted] if I may change the subject for a minute, did you vote in the last national election?"

A: "No I didn't."

Q: "Would you tell us why please."

A: "Well, I wasn't registered because I had just moved from North Carolina to New York. But, had I been registered, I certainly wouldn't have voted for either JOHNSON or COLDWATER, because I feel they represent the same thing. (Interrupted) I assumed that's what you really wanted to get at in asking that question."

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Q: Talking about elections, have you run any candidates under the ticket of the Progressive Labor Party?"

A: "Oh yes, in fact BILL EPTON ran in the last election for state senator in New York City, New York State, and despite the enormous difficulties in getting an independent candidate on the ballot, we got 9,000 signatures on petitions, got him on the ballot, and then came election day, out of 150 voting machines in the district 90 of them didn't have his name and another 20 have no lever next to his name. So that is 110 out of 150 voting machines for all intensive purposes, he was not on. Now despite that fact, we managed to get a thousand votes out of a total of 50,000, but those 1,000 votes were gotten in the area where we had our least support because the area that he ran in was approximately, in terms of its population, one third black, one third Spanish-speaking, and one third white. Quite naturally, the area where his name was not on the machine at all was in Harlem, in the ghetto areas, and in the upper class and middle class white section everything, the machines were perfect, everything was okay."

Q: "How would you answer the comment that the Harlem uprising was not connected with the civil rights movement? Are they inseperable? Can they be disconnected?"

A: "Well, I think that the Harlem uprising has a very difinite connection with the civil rights movement. The main connection it has is the recognition on the part of the mass of the people of Harlem that the civil rights movement and the pious speeches of the JOHNSONS, KENNEDYS, and everybody else, has not won freedom or equality for the black people in this country. One of the main, most important aspects of the civil rights movement has been that has proven that we have had 400 years of racism in this country and that nothing much has been done to alleviate the conditions that black people live under."

Q: "You don't feel the current civil rights movement will alleviate those problems?"

A: "Not as it currently exists. Now this is not to say that the people in the civil rights movement are stupid or that they are fools. I wouldn't want to imply that at all, but I think that until the civil rights movement comes to fundamentally comes to grips with the question of who holds power in this country and why do they hold power and what do they do with it, they will continue to be sucked into supporting JOHNSON, sucked into believing that the war on poverty somehow is going to change everything, when in fact things like the war on poverty are nothing but massive frauds, where 90% of the war on poverty goes into the pockets of local politicians and professionals who are hired to administer the programs, and at best, 10% of the money trickles down to the people who need it."

Q: "By local politicians, what do you mean, 'sir'?"

A: "Well, I mean Mayors of local towns."

Q: "You are saying payoffs?"

A: "Yea. That's right. I mean, you know, it's all legitimized in various ways. I'm not saying that there are continual examples, you know, of Sergeant [redacted] running around, you know, openly passing out the greenbacks."

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Q: "But you are saying that people are being paid off or bribed or (interrupted)"

A: "In one way or another. I'm sorry."

Q: "In the poverty movement?"

A: "That's right, in one way or another people are paid off."

Q: "Do you have any proof of this?"

A: "I - well, for example in New York, which is the situation I am most familiar with."

Q: "I'm sorry [redacted] but our time is up. It has gone very rapidly, and we would certainly like to have the opportunity to discuss further with you, some of these points."

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On February 4, 1966 [redacted]

[redacted] Bellingham, Washington, made available a taped recording of a talk given by [redacted] on the PLP given on the campus February 1, 1966. Excerpts are as follows:

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"Now I've spoken of Vietnam because it is so much in the news, but the Progressive Labor Party is not an organization that is dedicated mainly to agitating people about Vietnam and even if we didn't exist, of course, our people would be agitated.

"I want to talk a little bit about some of the things we see in this country today and what we think ought to be done. Now, in the United States we find a situation where two million black people have lived through 350 years, first of slavery, openly, and in the last 100 years of a disguised form of slavery. And, who in the last six years have begun to build organizations to fight to put an end to conditions of massive unemployment, terrible education, unbelievably squalid housing, racism in all areas of life, including, by the way, in terms of the Army, - you know that while the black people constitute only 10% of the population, they make up 16% of the draftees and these organizations have begun to fight, to bring down a system, as I say which has existed for 300 years, that has imposed in a whole variety of ways an oppressive racist system on them. And what is the reaction of the U.S. Government then? For the most part, pious platitudes from KENNEDY, from JOHNSON, from this politician, from that one. 'Oh, it's terrible, terrible thing. We must do something for these poor downtrodden folk. We have to do something to bring them up! And then what they do, they pass civil rights laws, which are not enforced, except in the most token fashion. It's easy to send 200,000 troops to Vietnam, but to go and maybe drop a little napalm on the local Klan headquarters in some Mississippi town, that, you know, wouldn't dream of doing that. Not that I'm proposing dropping napalm on the Klan, you understand. The point is that this government is perfectly willing to drop

it on the Vietnamese, but dozens of people have to be shot and killed before they are even willing to prosecute a Klansmen for murder, but they were quite willing to prosecute members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as far back as 1962, in Albany, Georgia and they are quite willing to sit back and commit JULIAN BROWN, who was elected to the State Legislature in Georgia by 8% of the vote in his district, quite willing to allow him to be prevented from taking his seat because he spoke out against the war in Vietnam. You don't see American Marines rushing into Atlanta to uphold freedom and democracy. No, you got to be patient, be patient, can't force these racists in the South to change their ways, you can't legislate a (inaudible) that's what they tell us. But you know, when I was in Cuba in 1964, I found out that they've got very, very simple civil rights law in Cuba. Any man commits an act of racial discrimination there goes to jail. That's very oppressive, you see, that's a real anti-freedom war, you know. They are taking the racists' freedom away from them. While in this country it's the people who fight against racism that go to jail and the racists who sit in the halls of Congress and the Legislatures and the Sheriff's Offices and everywhere else. Where those in Cuba who fight for racism have their freedom denied, and those in this country who fight against it have their's taken away. Because, the way societies operate, the way they exist, is that one man's freedom very often means another man's slavery, and in this country, freedom for the owners of U.S. Steel, Standard Oil, the rest of the giant corporations means slavery for hundreds of millions of people around the world, and in a milder form it means that for us here at home.

"So, we find that in New York, for example, just as I was leaving a couple of weeks ago, there was a big transit strike. 35,000 bus and subway workers went out on strike and the impartial government method of dealing with that strike was to jail the union leaders. Not to jail the bosses, not to jail the Transit Authority which created the conditions that forced the workers to go on strike, but jail the leaders of the strike. And of course that wasn't the first time that had happened, anybody who studies the history of the labor movement in this country, or for that matter in this county, sees the continual use of governmental power, whether it is in the form of arrests or shooting, continually sees the use of this power wielded in the interest of the owners of these giant corporations and against the interests of the working people and the farmers. And today, because of enormous

investments all over the world and fantastic profits that have been made on these investments, these corporations are in a position to pay American workers a little bit more, but that isn't going to last, isn't going to last, because these investments all over the world which have provided the basis for buying off certain sections of the American working class, these investments are going down the drain, because all over the world, not only in Vietnam but all over the world, people are fighting to take back control of their own countries from the American corporations and as those profits are lost, these corporations are not going patiently sit by and allow that to happen. Because, as they lose abroad, they are going to turn the screws on the people here at home, and that is already beginning to happen with this drive to automate American Industry, because as they automate, in order further to secure their profit position, millions of jobs are lost and they are forced to automate because they are under enormous pressure from the economies of the Western European countries and from the socialist countries, and from the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are taking back their resources, taking back their industry. In order to maintain their profits, they have to introduce mechanization, automation, which drives millions of people into the streets. The government, the government stands right behind them all the way. We can see this in all kinds of other instances, not just in those examples where the government intervenes in strikes and jails strike leaders, but where the government takes a very sharp and direct stand against those people who protest conditions that exist in many areas of life.

"For example, in New York City, BILL EPTON, who is the National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Party, is in jail, he's been sitting in jail since December 20th, denied bail, on a charge of advocating criminal anarchy, conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, conspiracy to riot. Charges growing out of the 1964 Harlem rebellion. He has been sentenced, the other day, to a year in jail and still denied bail. He's a very dangerous fellow said the judge, we can't let this man walk loose. But the entire trial that took place in a sort of Alice in Wonderland atmosphere where the trial went on and at the end of the trial the judge decided that the way the indictment was drawn up wasn't really good, so they changed the wording of the indictment; where tape recordings of supposed speeches that EPTON made were played, but because they were unintelligible the judge handed out transcripts to the jury, and then after they read them he instructed the jury to ignore the transcripts, just pay attention to what

you heard on the tape; where the entire prosecution case was testimony of six cops; where most of the testimony in the trial was around EPTON's political beliefs and then the D.A. and the Judge both made long speeches about how this was not a political trial.

"Now, what happened in Harlem? Harlem, one third of the adult population is out of work. Many of the schools that the kids go to are over 100 years old and the plaster is falling. Its quality of teaching is inferior to anywhere else in the city. If anybody has ever walked through Harlem and seen the kind of housing that people are forced to live in, they would see houses that have more rats than people, and more roaches than rats. They would see daily constant brutality of the police directed against the people of Harlem. And then, they would have read in the middle of July, of an off-duty cop named [redacted] who gunned down a 15 year old Negro kid. Shot him three times, twice after he was on the ground, and the people of Harlem, for them, this incident was the straw that broke the camels back, and they demonstrated in a demonstration called by Congress of Racial Equality at the police station, and their demonstration was charged by the cops, whipping heads and arresting people, and the riot, so called, began, in which thousands of cops poured into Harlem and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition were expended against the people of Harlem. EPTON's crime was that he said that the people of Harlem had the right to defend themselves. That when the cops invaded the community, they had the right to use whatever means were available to get them out, get them off their backs. This was his crime. His further crime was that he said that until this system that exists in this country is abolished and destroyed, and until the working people of the country take over and run the country in our own interests, then we will have racism, and we will have these conditions and they will not come to an end. That is, until we have socialism, and this of course was the ultimate crime, being a Red, being a black Red, that's the worst of all. And so, he's sitting in jail, and meanwhile this cop, [redacted] still on the force, and dozens of New York cops who have been responsible for the murder of black people are still on the force, and continue to get promoted, and still the government power is used against the people and yet the press and the schools and everybody else continues to talk to us about how this is a government of all the people. Government is with all of us.

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"Now, I think that there are a lot of illusions that have been perpetrated by the government, one for example, that socialism means the end of human freedom. Socialism defined as government intervention in the economy which is as cockeyed a definition as can be, means that it is all over for us. The storm troops will be here, nobody, nobody will have a right to do anything, say anything, except what the government tells them to do. Now, this notion is probably one of the most consistent themes of all of the propaganda that our government puts out. Over and over again, socialism, government intervention, the end of freedom.

"First of all socialism has intervention in the economy is a meaningless phrase, because all governments everywhere have always intervened in the economy, whether it was the government of the slave society that intervened in the economy by suppressing slave rebellions or government of an imperialist economy that intervened by going out and getting colonies for foreign investment, or government of a socialist society that intervened in the economy to take the means of production out of the hand of those few who own it and put it into the hand of the many who work it. Governments have always intervened in the economy.

"They have always intervened, not only in the economy, but in every area of life, in the interest of some people and against the interests of other people. That's what they are there for. That's what a government is. It's an organization of power, of force, of violence, to defend some people against other people. And the choice the people all over the world have, and people in this country have, is to choose whether we want a government that represents that group of people who own, who own these giant corporations, or whether we want a government which stands as the representative of the people who work for these corporations in one way or another, whether it's on the production line or in the offices or somewhere else. And to bring this down to a connection with the kind of education we get, the colleges in this country including this one, are designed and set up largely to train us to be the executors for these corporations, to be the errand boys and the managers for the corporation. Or, for those governmental services which work for the corporation. That's the type of training that is given in the colleges and universities and the high schools. That's the sort of thing that produces the madness of hours restrictions, restrictions on who can teach and at many universities restrictions on who can speak. These things don't come about by accident or because

some evil people, you know, get together on Wall Street, and rub their hands and say how are we going to screw the people today. That's not how it happens. It happens because it is absolutely necessary to maintain this system that these things take place. And so, what it boils down to then is what sort of government do we want? What's the choice that we want to make? Do we want to continue a government that makes war all over the world despite its talk of peace? Do we want a government that maintains a system of racism despite talk of equality? Or, do we want one that would actually work in the interests of the people of the country? Like I say, this is the choice the people are making all over the world. It's the same one that we have."

SE 100-27267

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

### A. SCHOOL BOYCOTT, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 3/31-4/1/66

[redacted] a Negro who is [redacted] the Longshore-East Madison CP Club, Seattle, and a member of the North Central CP Section Committee, was present at a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee held in Seattle on December 15, 1965.

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At the above meeting, [redacted], gave a report on the Party concentration policy and Party assignments. With respect to Party assignments, [redacted] utilized the example of [redacted] as one who had responded to an assignment to work with the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and he had, thereafter, made valuable contributions to the Party through this "mass base orientation."

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SE T-5 (1/20/66)

A meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club was held at Seattle on February 9, 1966. It was announced that [redacted] [redacted], had been excused from this meeting for the purpose of attending a CORE meeting held that same evening.

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In February, 1966, the Seattle Branch, CORE, announced a "special membership meeting" to be held on February 17, 1966, at the East Side YWCA, Seattle. In this announcement, it was stated that the membership of Seattle CORE and all interested persons were urgently requested to attend this special meeting to discuss and decide on whether they should institute a "School Boycott" for March 31 and April 1 (1966). This announcement stated that negotiations with the school board and school administration to date had resulted in no significant changes, and the schools still had no constructive plans to integrate, even with the legal obstacles to "bussing" students removed and the availability of state funds for this purpose. The announcement also stated other organizations are planning to join in this activity.

SE T-9 (3/1/66)

A special membership meeting of CORE was held in Seattle on February 17, 1966. On the basis of a motion made by [redacted] at an earlier CORE meeting, and approved by the CORE Executive Committee, the members were being asked to vote on whether the Seattle School System should be boycotted. The membership voted in favor of this motion.

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SE T-10 (2/23/66)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club held in Seattle on February 23, 1966. [redacted] discussed the Seattle School System issue and announced that he had attended several meetings of people representing various organizations for the purpose of finalizing plans for a proposed two-day student boycott of the Seattle Public Schools. [redacted] stated that these forces had projected action on this issue because they were tired of waiting for favorable action from the school board on integration of the "all white schools."

SE T-9 (3/1/66)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club at Seattle on February 23, 1966, and made a report on the school issue. He said he had attended several meetings of people representing different organizations such as the Congress on Racial Equality, the NAACP, and the Urban League. He advised the purpose of these meetings was to finalize plans for a two-day school boycott.

[redacted] stated the forces involved in this projected action are tired of waiting for favorable action from the Seattle School Board on integration of the all-white schools. He said it is hoped the two-day boycott would extend not only to the Central Area schools, which are predominantly Negro, but to schools outside the Central Area.

Another club member stated they must make it plain to the officials on the Seattle School Board that only with total integration can a better standard of education be had by all. Another member suggested they should talk with the students, school counsellors, and teachers, prior to the boycott.

SE T-9 (3/1/66)

[redacted] went to the Washington Hall, Seattle, February 26, 1966, and tried to rent space at the hall for March 31 and April 1, 1966, for activity related to the school boycott scheduled for those dates.

SE T-11 (3/8/66)

On March 17, 1966, [redacted] attended a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee at Seattle. He stated he was going to participate in a rally March 26, 1966, sponsored by CORE at the Tabernacle Church in Seattle which will be concerned with the School Boycott.

SE T-3 (3/23/66)

A meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club was held at Seattle, March 27, 1966. It was announced [redacted] was one of two delegates going to [redacted] Washington, the following Tuesday to talk about the Negro problem and the school boycott.

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SE T-12 (3/29/66)

[redacted] was described by SE T-3 in March, 1966, as being a member of the King County CP Youth Club in Seattle

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The DuBois Clubs of America are characterized in the appendix section.

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper, reported in its issue of April 1, 1966, on pages 1 and 2, that 10,738 students were absent on the second day of the boycott, of which number 37.5% were from the Central Area schools. The absentee rate for all schools was 11.2%, whereas the rate for the day prior to the boycott was 6.37%. The Madrona elementary school, 85% Negro, had 63% of its pupils absent.

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[redacted] San Francisco, a member of the federal Equal Opportunity Commission who met the day before with civil rights leaders, said of the boycott: "It reminds me of the Boston tea party. Until that happened there were not many people in the country aware that there was a problem." One civil rights leader, not identified, said the event "represents a clear mandate to integrate Seattle classrooms."

No violence was reported on either day of the boycott.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) SEATTLE BRANCH

Information regarding the association with CORE of [redacted] and member of the North Central CP Section Committee, is set out under Section II (A), School Boycott.

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B. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Information regarding the association with the NAACP of [redacted] (supra) is set out under Section II (A).

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS AND RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] DuBois Clubs of America, spoke on the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, on February 18, 1966. He was introduced by [redacted] Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) under whose sponsorship [redacted] was speaking. During the evening of the same day, a reception for [redacted] was given at the home of [redacted] Seattle. Throughout the course of the evening, the following plan was evolved to set up a DuBois Club in Seattle. Members of SDS and other youth groups would go to the Central District, which is populated largely by Negroes, and make suggestions to the people on the improvement of their living conditions. It is expected that from these discussions, some type of organization would result which could be infiltrated by members of SDS. In the process, the name DuBois Club could be given to the group.

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SE T-2 (2/21/66)

[redacted] and DCA are characterized in the appendix section.

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[redacted] and [redacted] were described in February, 1966, as members of the King County CP Youth Club in Seattle by SE T-3.

With regard to SDS, the "National Guardian," weekly New York, New York, newspaper, in its issue of January 9, 1965, carried an article captioned "SDS Calls April 17 Demonstration in Washington," in which it was indicated that the SDS would sponsor a "Student March on Washington, April 17" (1965) to demand an end to United States intervention in the Vietnam war. The article continued that the SDS constitution describes it as a group of "liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty," united to work toward a society in which "the people have control of the decisions that affect them and the resources on which they are dependent." The article continued the "SDS, in recent years, has moved away from a sectarian approach and toward the new left."

SE 100-27267

The "National Guardian" is characterized  
in the appendix section.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly, \*\*\* Although it denies having any affiliation with the COMMUNIST PARTY, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell", August 25, 1956, p.12.)



PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY -  
 WASHINGTON STATE, aka.  
Pacific Northwest Progressive  
 Labor Party

On May 4, 1965, a first source advised that the founding convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was held in New York, New York, on April 15 - 18, 1965, for the purpose of organizing the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) into the PLP. The PLP convention indicated that its ultimate objective was the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism - Leninism.

This first source advised on May 4, 1965 and August 31, 1965, that at the PLP founding convention on April 15, 1965, CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF from Seattle, Washington, stated that the PLP should be national in character. He added that in the Seattle, Washington area, there were about twenty (20) people in a group, mostly from the Communist Party, and that this group did not feel too close to the PLP yet since they did not have sufficient time to read PLP literature. VAN LYDEGRAF held discussions with [redacted] and MORTIMER SCHEER at the founding convention for the purpose of incorporating the Seattle group into the PLP. [redacted] and SCHEER were elected as [redacted] Vice Chairman, respectively, at that PLP convention.

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On January 20, 1966, [redacted] was interviewed in Seattle, Washington, by representatives of Radio Stations KIRO and [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he was the [redacted] of the PLP. [redacted] stated that about thirty (30) people in Washington State were interested in the PLP and that the PLP would have an organization in Washington State by the end of January, 1966. [redacted] said that the PLP is a revolutionary socialist organization and fighting to establish a socialist United States.

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The March, 1966, issue of "Spark", which describes itself as the "Western Voice For Revolution" and as being published by the PLP, carried an article on page two (2) entitled "PLP In Northwest". This article stated that the first PLP organization in the Pacific Northwest was formally established at a convention held in the State of Washington the last week of January, 1966. The sessions were attended by sixteen (16) delegates and several guests. The convention elected a District Committee and unanimously voted to apply for affiliation to the PLP.

On April 4, 1966, a second source furnished a copy of a ten (10) page document entitled, "Position Paper on Mass Political Action and Elections Policy," by CLAYTON VAN LYDAGRAF. This document states that "discussion material prepared by the Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party, PO Box 25674, Seattle, Washington."

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the National office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 24, 1965, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, is a present affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP.

According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch included [redacted] who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, [redacted], who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

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The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" ("Y"), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication "YS".

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the "YS" have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left-socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE,  
SEATTLE BRANCH

In September, 1960, a source advised that in July, 1960, the Seattle Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized and received official recognition as a branch from the National office of the YSA in New York, New York.

A second source reported in November, 1960, that recently [redacted] a Socialist Workers Party member from New York, reported to the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party that he was sent to Seattle to help organize the YSA, that he would be [redacted] for the Seattle Branch, YSA, and that he would [redacted] YSA activity. He further stated the Seattle Branch, YSA, had ten members.

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On May 24, 1965, a second source advised that the Seattle Branch, YSA, which is affiliated with the National YSA, continues to be active and operates mainly in the vicinity of the University of Washington district. According to the source, the Seattle Branch, YSA, is directed and controlled by the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party. The Seattle Branch, YSA, has its headquarters on the second floor of the headquarters of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party, at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-27267

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington  
April 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL  
MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Reference Report of   
dated and captioned as above  
at Seattle, Washington

b6  
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>DENVER</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	FILE NO. <b>100-153735-28766</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/25-26/66</b>	b6 b7C
TITLE OF CASE <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b> <b>DENVER DIVISION 100-12524</b>		REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY <b>pmb</b>	
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS - C</b> <b>WF</b>		

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Denver dated 1/28/66.

-P\*-

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Report on this matter prior to September 1, 1966.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
DN T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-4754-1827
DN T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (AM) (RM) 1-G-2, Chicago (RM) 1-NISO, Chicago (RM) 1-OSI, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado (RM) 1-INTC, Denver (RM) 2-New York (RM) 5-Denver (2 - 100-8997) (1 - 100-2650) (1 - 100-1800) (1 - 62-1623)		100-153735-2327 SEARCHED [initials] INDEXED [initials] SERIALIZED [initials] FILED [initials] APR 29 1966 [redacted]
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notation: [redacted]
Agency		
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.		
How Fwd.		
By		

DN 100-8997

Source

Location

DN T-3  
[REDACTED]

Instant Report

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from DN T-1, DN T-2, and DN T-3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof, which could adversely affect the national defense.

-B\*-

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

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- 1 - NISO, Chicago (Registered)
- 1 - OSI, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado (Registered)
- 1 - INTC, Denver (Registered)

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b7C

Report of:

[Redacted]

Office: Denver, Colorado

Date:

April 28, 1966

Field Office File #:

100-8997

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
DENVER DIVISION

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Approximately 35 individuals, which included members of the CP and the Denver Branch, SWP, picketed a "conservatives civil rights seminar" being held at George Washington High School, Denver, Colorado, on 3/19/66. The picketing was organized by the Denver Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who reported that the seminar was originated by the John Birch Society and was a racist and hate attack on the civil rights movement in Denver.

-P\*-

DETAILS:

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
MAY 1 1966  
FBI - DENVER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
DECLASSIFICATION



DN 100-8997

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration, George Washington High School, Denver, Colorado, March 19, 1966

The March 2, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post," a daily Denver newspaper, reported that a newly formed "Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations" is a front for the John Birch Society, aimed at linking the "communist conspiracy" with the civil rights movement. It was reported that the committee has been soliciting individuals, clubs, and organizations to purchase \$5.00 per person tickets to a "civil rights seminar" March 19, 1966. It reported that the committee was formed on the advice of a Regional Coordinator of the John Birch Society.

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It reported that the [redacted] John Birch Society [redacted]

[redacted] acknowledged that the sole reason in forming the Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations was to promote an all-day seminar March 19, 1966, at George Washington High School.

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It reported that the speakers for the March 19 seminar would be [redacted] and [redacted]. It reported that all of the speakers were Negroes except [redacted] who was a [redacted] for the Birch Society.

On April 1, 1966, DN T-1 made available a letter dated March 15, 1966, written to the members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The letter is quoted below:

DN 100-8997

"Dear N.A.A.C.P. Member:

"Please join the PICKET LINE against the racist and hate attack on the civil rights movement in Denver being organized by the right-wing John Birch Society.

"Racists, many of whom are also White Citizens Council supporters, have organized an all day meeting here in Denver this Saturday to attack the Negro freedom movement. The name of the segregationist group is "The Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations".

"JOIN US

"SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, 9:30 a.m.

"At George Washington High School  
655 South Monaco St.

"(South Monaco St. at East Exposition Ave.)

"Come early! The picketing is to last two hours.

"This is important. Please show your support for  
FREEDOM NOW.

"Sincerely,

"Denver Branch, NAACP

[Redacted Signature Box]

"Telephone: [Redacted Telephone Box]

"DON'T BE MISLED BY THIS GROUP WITH A

"PHONY CIVIL RIGHTS NAME

"Who Are They?

DN 100-8997

"A 'front' committee for the John Birch Society - A right wing extremist group with a goal in 1966 to attack and discredit the civil rights movement.

"Why?

"What better way to exploit any white prejudice and backlash that exists in the country.

"What better way to attract the 'do-nothings', 'go slow' and racist elements to membership?

"While waging war against the civil rights movement, the John Birch Society has, at the same time tried to create a fake image of itself as friendly to Negroes.

"Don't be fooled by a phony name or a handful of 'show Negroes' on their program who are on their payroll!!! The John Birch Society is seeking to exploit the nation's racial tensions for its own propaganda and recruitment.

"The Denver Branch, NAACP"

On March 21, 1966, DN T-2 reported that approximately 35 individuals picketed George Washington High School, Denver, Colorado, during the morning hours of March 19, 1966, protesting the "conservatives civil rights seminar" which was being held at the high school. Between 175 and 200 people attended the seminar.

On April 1, 1966, DN T-1 reported that a group of individuals under the sponsorship of NAACP participated in the picket line between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m., on March 19, 1966, at George Washington High School, protesting a seminar being conducted by the "Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations." Three members of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) were present in this picket line.

DN 100-8997

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP is part of the appendix attached hereto.

On March 21, 1966, DN T-3 reported that approximately 35 individuals under the direction of the NAACP participated in the picketing of a conservatives civil rights seminar being held at George Washington High School on March 19, 1966. This seminar was under the sponsorship of the Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations, which committee was organized by members of the John Birch Society. One member of the Communist Party (CP) group in Denver participated in this demonstration.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in June, 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that they had fulfilled the constitutional requirements for the establishment of a branch and would thereafter be designated as such.

A second source advised on May 17, 1965, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

April 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-8997

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS DENVER DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span> at Denver, Colorado, dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>CLEVELAND</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/29/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/20-27/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY SA <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 15px;"></span>	TYPED BY <b>jmp</b> <span style="float: right;">b6 b7C</span>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

### REFERENCE

Report of SA  1/31/66, at Cleveland.

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- P\* -

### LEADS

### CLEVELAND DIVISION

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

### CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO)

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices since portions

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW							
COPIES MADE:  <b>SEE COVER PAGE B.</b>  <i>1 - New York (Osw)</i>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">APR 29 1966</td> </tr> </table>		SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	APR 29 1966	
SEARCHED	INDEXED								
SERIALIZED	FILED								
APR 29 1966									
<i>100-153735</i> <b>Dissemination Record of Attached Report</b>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></span> <span style="float: right;">b6 b7C</span>  <i>100-153735-2328</i>							
Agency		Notations							
Request Recd.									
Date Fwd.									
How Fwd.									
By									

CV 100-27056

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- 1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

LEADS (CON'T)

of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location in File

CV T-1 is

[Redacted]

CV T-2 is

[Redacted]

CV T-3 is

[Redacted]

CV T-4 is

[Redacted]

CV T-5 is

[Redacted]

CV T-6 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Used to identify [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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b7C  
b7D

Used to identify CLAUDE  
LIGHTFOOT

[Redacted]

Used to identify [Redacted]

[Redacted]



CV 100-27056

INFORMANTS (CON'T)

Identity of Source

Location in File

CV T-7 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify

[Redacted]

CV T-8 is

[Redacted]

(former PSI)

Used to identify

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

CV T-9 is  
CG 5824-S\*

CV T-10 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify ANTHONY  
KRCHMAREK, PHILIP BART

CV T-11 is  
NY 2384-S\*

CV T-12 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify

[Redacted]

CV T-13 is  
CV 1005-S\*

CV T-14 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify Freedom  
Fighters, Inc., and

[Redacted]

CV T-15 is

[Redacted]

Used to identify

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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ADMINISTRATIVE

There is no new information to report concerning the officers of the NAACP, CORE and Freedom Fighters, except as contained herein.

CV 100-27056

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-7, etc. which could reasonably result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

- D\* -  
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U. S. Army,  
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)  
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force  
Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)  
Copy to: 2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Report of: SA [REDACTED]  
Date: 4/29/66

Office: Cleveland, Ohio

Field Office File #: 100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 16, 1966 THROUGH APRIL 15, 1966

CALUDE LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM PATTERSON and HENRY WINSTON were in Cleveland in 3/66 in an effort to increase CP influence among the Negro people. Although considerable time and effort was spent in preparing for meeting on 3/11/66, at which LIGHTFOOT spoke, only an estimated 35-40 persons attended with about one-third of these being Negroes. No racial demonstrations in which Communists were involved were held during period of this report. SNCC chapter formed at Kent State University by 2 Kent State University instructors, one of whom being sympathetic to Communism.

- P\* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~GROUP 1~~  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on January 31, 1966, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA was held in New York City on January 19, 1966, at which HENRY WINSTON said he had heard of a number of instances where certain white comrades are manifesting chauvinistic objections to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades, one of the most glaring examples being in Cleveland where the Negro candidate for Mayor lost the election by two thousand votes. WINSTON called attention to the activity of several prominent and influential white communists and "progressives" who opposed the Negro candidate. He said he was convinced that the activities of these persons were sufficiently influential to make the difference between defeat and victory for the Negro candidate.

HENRY WINSTON

CV T-9 advised on August 12 and 13, 1961, that meetings of the National Committee of the CP, USA were held in New York City those dates at which HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of the National Committee, a member of the National Executive Committee and also Vice Chairman of the CP, USA.

CV T-2 advised on February 16, 1966, that on February 15, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that the CP is interested in getting more Negroes into the CP movement.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CV T-10 advised on March 20, 1965, that at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, it was announced that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK would be the assistant to PHILIP BART, the new Chairman of the Ohio CP. ANTHONY KRCHMAREK had formerly been Chairman of the Ohio CP.

CV 100-27056

CV T-3 advised on February 17, 1966, that he had learned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON were due in Cleveland on March 11-13, 1966, at which time LIGHTFOOT was scheduled to speak. Source stated that efforts are being made to have LIGHTFOOT speak in a Negro church and a special effort will be made to get Negro people to attend.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-5 advised on February 15, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and also Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

CV T-2 advised on March 9, 1966, that he learned from ANTHONY KRCHMAREK that WILLIAM PATTERSON had come to Cleveland a couple of days ago. The purpose of PATTERSON's visit to Cleveland is to get the Negro population more attuned to the aims of the CP and to show that the CP has been fighting for Negro rights for many years. Source stated that the objective is, of course, to bring more Negroes into the Party.

WILLIAM PATTERSON

CV T-11 advised on July 13, 1964, that WILLIAM PATTERSON was at that time Chairman of the New York State District of the CP, USA.

CV T-3 advised on March 10, 1966, that a social gathering was held at the [redacted] in Cleveland on March 9, 1966, for WILLIAM PATTERSON, at which it was announced that WILLIAM PATTERSON was in Cleveland for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. PATTERSON advised that he had already met on two occasions with Reverend [redacted]

[redacted] of [redacted] Cleveland, once with twenty other persons being present and once with forty other persons being present. PATTERSON advised he would like to meet once more with Reverend [redacted], with PHIL BART being present. At this gathering [redacted] and PHIL BART requested that an effort be made to arrange an appointment for BART and PATTERSON with [redacted], for as BART said, "I understand that [redacted] knows of and understands more about the poverty in Cleveland than anyone else, especially in the Hough area." PATTERSON at this point commented on the

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CV 100-27056

successful job that MARTIN LUTHER KING had done in the Chicago slums, and stated that the CP is doing all it can in the Negro struggle for civil rights.

[redacted]  
CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that [redacted] attended a CP State Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965.

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PHILIP BART

CV T-10 advised on March 30, 1965, that at a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, it was announced that PHILIP BART was the new Chairman of the Ohio CP.

[redacted]  
[redacted] former member of the CP who testified on behalf of the U. S. Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that [redacted] name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP membership director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club, with CP book number 88987.

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CV T-3 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures, conducted by [redacted] and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) of Cleveland, was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland.

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The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-4 advised on March 16, 1966, that WILLIAM PATTERSON as of March 10, 1966, was staying with the PHILIP BARTs and that PHILIP BART is taking him around to meet people. PATTERSON has

CV 100-27056

already met with the [redacted] Methodist Church, Cleveland, and both BART and PATTERSON were invited to a banquet at this church. Source advised that HENRY WINSTON is scheduled to arrive in Cleveland on March 11, 1966.

CV T-2 advised on March 11, 1966, that WILLIAM PATTERSON advised that date that during his visit in Cleveland he had met with both [redacted]. Source stated that both are Negroes and that [redacted] is [redacted] of the weekly Cleveland newspaper [redacted] and is also a member of the Industrial Relations Board of the State of Ohio; that [redacted] is a member of the Cleveland City Transit Board. Source stated that PATTERSON said he felt that [redacted] has a sympathetic ear for the Negroes in the civil rights struggle. Concerning his interview with [redacted] PATTERSON only indicated that [redacted] was friendly and gave no indication that his talk with PATTERSON was productive, from PATTERSON's point of view. PATTERSON also stated that he had seen [redacted]

[redacted] PATTERSON stated that [redacted] was disillusioned with both the Communist movement and the labor movement. She felt that all the "radical movement" does is talk, and that [redacted] was not sympathetic to it. Source advised that the reason for PATTERSON's visit to Cleveland is to try and get more Negro participation in the Communist movement.

CV T-3 advised on March 4, 1966, that a meeting was held in Cleveland on March 3, 1966, presided over by CP leaders, for the purpose of preparing for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's speaking engagement in Cleveland on March 11, 1966. Source stated that 140 notices of this LIGHTFOOT meeting were prepared for mailing, and 60 more notices were to be prepared at a later date. The notice stated that "CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, from Chicago, will lecture on Africa-Asia and the Freedom Movement in the USA...which topic is closely tied to the growing peace movement in our country and most directly towards ending the war in Vietnam. His lecture will be of great interest to the progressive people in our community."

CV T-3 advised on March 15, 1966, that in addition to these letters announcing the LIGHTFOOT lecture, throwaways were

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CV 100-27056

prepared announcing the lecture which were distributed in barber-shops, cleaning establishments, etc., in the Negro areas of Cleveland.

CV T-3 advised on March 14, 1966, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke at Cory Methodist Church, Cleveland, on March 11, 1966, in a room that would accommodate approximately 100 persons. There were 35 to 40 people present with [redacted] HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON on the speaker's platform. LIGHTFOOT was the only speaker and he discussed his travels in Africa, Asia, the Soviet Union and other countries. LIGHTFOOT denounced United States foreign policy, especially as it pertains to African and Asian countries; he commented on some of the beautiful hotels in India where he stayed, and then denounced captialism as being responsible for the poor, hungry and ill clothes who slept outside these hotels; he praised Communism for some of the good things in Africa and India. He stated that the United States should let the people in African and Asian countries decide for themselves whether Communism or capitalism is best for them, and he said that unless the United States changes its foreign policy, it will, in a decade or two, be reduced to a fourth of fifth rate power.

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[redacted]  
CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that [redacted] attended the CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965.

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CV T-3 noted that PHIL BART, [redacted] [redacted] and others had spent considerable time and effort in planning for this meeting of LIGHTFOOT's, main purpose of which was to influence Negro people. Source stated that of the 35 to 40 persons present nor more than six or seven of those in the audience were Negroes. He noted that the four men on the platform, being CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and [redacted] were all Negroes.

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CV T-2 advised on March 11, 1966, that despite weeks of preparation only 35 persons attended this meeting at which LIGHTFOOT spoke, two-thirds of these being white.



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Source noted that most of those present were the same old Party people who have attended CP functions for years, and that if these old timers were excluded there would not have been ten people present, three of whom were Trotskyites.

CV T-2 further related on March 11, 1966, that he learned from ANTHONY KRCHMAREK that HENRY WINSTON had come to Cleveland for the purpose of contacting news media, but that an interview with the "Call and Post," local Negro newspaper was the only interview he accomplished. Source stated that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was very disappointed in the turn out at the LIGHTFOOT meeting and commented that it showed a lack of concerted effort and poor planning. He was disappointed in the poor turnout of Negroes, which was the whole purpose of the visit to Cleveland by LIGHTFOOT, WINSTON and PATTERSON.

CV T-5 advised on April 4, 1966, that on April 1, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that while in Cleveland he had met with [redacted] and some Negro who works in the poverty program; that both of them told LIGHTFOOT that they were completely alienated from the Communist movement because the white forces were not going to produce.

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#### B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

There is no pertinent information to report on activity of the SWP during the period of this report.

#### II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There were no racial demonstrations during the period of this report in which Communists were involved.

On April 7, 1964, there was a demonstration in Cleveland at the site where a new school was being built, demonstration being sponsored by the United Freedom Movement (UFM), an amalgamation of the various civil rights organizations in Cleveland. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest the building of this new school in a Negro neighborhood, which was alleged to be "de facto segregation."

[redacted] was arrested on April 8, 1964, for his activity in connection with this demonstration, charged with disturbing the peace. He was found guilty on April 23, 1964, and sentenced to a \$50 fine plus part of the court costs. He appealed this fine.

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[redacted] was arrested on April 7, 1964, for her activity in this demonstration, charged with wilfully and deliberately placing herself in an excavation at a construction site and having to be taken into police custody in order to remove her. b6 b7C

[redacted] of Cleveland Municipal Court advised on April 27, 1966, that the case of [redacted] were finally disposed of on January 26, 1966, at which time both were fined \$50 apiece and costs. b6 b7C

[redacted] CV T-15 advised on January 7, 1964, that [redacted] is believed to be one of the eight most influential persons in the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP (POC), and that he is probably a member of the POC National Committee. He is currently a member of the POC in Cleveland. b6 b7C

A characterization of the POC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

[redacted] CV T-14 advised on May 5, 1964, that as of May 3, 1964, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Cleveland, Ohio, had five members, one being [redacted] b6 b7C

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the Appendix hereto.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC.

CV T-14 advised on September 25, 1964, that Freedom Fighters, Inc. is an interracial group in Cleveland, Ohio, formed for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes.

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CV T-6 advised on March 16, 1966, that a SWP meeting was held on March 4, 1966, in Cleveland at which it was announced that Freedom Fighters, Inc. will try to get [redacted] to come to Cleveland on April 6, 1966, for a mass meeting to raise money for the Debs Hall Defendants.

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CV T-6 stated that [redacted] is a correspondent for the Baltimore newspaper "Afro-American."

The Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants

CV T-6 advised on March 16, 1966, that on November 13, 1965, the Cleveland SWP held a fund raising social at its Cleveland headquarters, known as Debs Hall. The social was raided by police because of the illegal sale of liquor, those arrested being primarily SWP members, but including [redacted]

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[redacted] To raise money for the defense of those arrested, the SWP formed the Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants, popularly known as the Debs Hall Defendants.

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[redacted]  
CV T-6 advised on January 22, 1965, that [redacted] has attended a number of public meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, but he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP.

CV T-13 in May, 1965, stated that although he has no information indicating that [redacted] is affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), nevertheless [redacted] is a close friend of [redacted]

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A characterization of RAM, in which [redacted] is identified is attached.

CV 100-27056

CV T-3 advised on April 21, 1966, that Freedom Fighters, Inc. sponsored a meeting held in Cleveland on April 13, 1966, at which [redacted] was the speaker, the subject matter being the war in Vietnam and how it will affect the civil rights movement in the United States. [redacted] claimed that United States involvement in this war will result in the civil rights movement becoming less popular, and possibly forgotten, for it will be regarded as harmful to the war effort. [redacted] claimed that U. S. pilots in Vietnam are like the Ku Klux Klan in the United States, for the Ku Klux Klan bombs churches and schools and kills Negroes, whereas American pilots bomb churches, schools and even hospitals, killing women and children. [redacted] stated that it is hypocrisy for the United States to state that it is fighting for the freedom of people eight thousand miles away when it does not protect its own Negro citizens from the Ku Klux Klan in the South and from police brutality in the North. This meeting was attended by approximately 125-150 persons, including persons known to be active in both the CP and the SWP. An admission charge of \$1.00 was collected from those attending by [redacted]

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CV T-6 advised on January 14, 1966, that a SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on January 6, 1966. [redacted] who is active in the SWP and who is a member of the SWP, was present.

B. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

[redacted] at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, advised on January 11, 1966, that two of the instructors at Kent State University are trying to organize a chapter of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee at Kent State University, one of these instructors being [redacted] of the sociology and anthropology department. [redacted] advised on February 9, 1966, that a chapter of the SNCC had been organized at Kent State University and identified the officers, none of whom are pertinent to this report.

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CV 100-27056

[redacted]  
[redacted] Ohio, b6 b7C  
advised on October 4, 1950, that he knew [redacted] well when both of them attended Kent State University; that [redacted] exhibited an intricate knowledge of Russian history and of the 1917 Russian revolution; that he praised the accomplishments of the Communist regime in Hungary; that he was anti-religious; that in 1947 he and his wife returned to Hungary where they worked until returning to the United States in 1948; that he stated that his father had been affiliated with the Communist government of Bela Kum, in Hungary, in previous years.

CV T-7 advised in March, 1947, that [redacted] had recently experienced great interest in events in Russia and had requested that the "USSR Information Bulletin" be sent to him. b6 b7C

CV T-6 on January 4, 1966, furnished a list of sponsors of the Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants and among the list of sponsors was the name of [redacted] b6 b7C

G. MISCELLANEOUS

In April, 1966, Sergeant [redacted] of the Cleveland Police Department furnished a tape covering an interview of [redacted] made by a Cleveland television station on approximately April 1, 1966, and pertaining to the racial situation in the Negro ghetto in Cleveland. During the course of the interview [redacted] stated that he represented the grass roots people in the Negro ghetto and said that the situation for the people in this area is so hopeless that he believed that rioting would occur during the summer of 1966, and that there would be open warfare between Negroes and whites by 1970. b6 b7C

During the course of discussing the group which [redacted] claimed to represent, he was asked the question, "Is there any affiliation with the Communists or any other group?" to which he replied, "Well as far as I know, there is not and this is one thing that we tried to weed out, if there's any Communist or any type of white groups that try to influence our mind into their philosophy. We have our own philosophy." b6 b7C

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CV T-8 advised on March 26, 1965, that [redacted] [redacted] was one of the leaders of a Negro rifle club in Cleveland which taught race hatred, and at that time [redacted] had indicated that he was a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement.

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CV-100-27056  
(1)

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR  
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC),  
aka, Provisional Organizing Committee  
for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-  
Leninist Party; Provisional Committee for  
the Reconstitution of the Marxist-Leninist  
Communist Party; Provisional Committee to  
Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows regarding the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party:

"PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR  
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

"1. Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC \* \* \* was formed in August, 1958, by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee Group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party \* \* \*'.

A P P E N D I X

CV-700-27056

(2)

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pages 69 and 70.)

Mrs. JULIA BROWN, on December 15, 1958, reported that the first meeting of the Cleveland Branch, POC, was held on December 14, 1958, under the direction of [redacted] POC organizer and [redacted] of the Cleveland Branch.

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Mrs. JULIA BROWN is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, who furnished information to the Government and testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in June, 1962.

A source advised on May 4, 1964, that as of that date, the POC in Cleveland was known to have four members. This same source advised on April 26, 1965, that a May Day celebration was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 25, 1965, by the POC, at which [redacted] invited the Chicago POC members to come to Cleveland on May 1 and 2, 1965, for a May Day celebration. Source advised that a few Chicago POC members did come to Cleveland on May 1, 1965, but that not much interest was shown in this POC celebration in Cleveland, and if it were not for the few that attended from Chicago, it is questionable whether a celebration could have been held, for it was not considered successful.

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A P P E N D I X



CV-100-27056

(1)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of [redacted] now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

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Regarding [redacted], it should be noted that on August 23, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, [redacted] fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled [redacted] from Havana.

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This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of [redacted], described as the [redacted] of RAM and referred to as RAM's [redacted] served as [redacted] with [redacted] now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM [redacted]

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A P P E N D I X

CV-100-27056

(2)

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with [redacted] since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

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Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with [redacted] leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

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To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

A P P E N D I X



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio  
April 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Title           COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
                  RACIAL MATTERS

Character       INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference       Report of SA [redacted]  
                  dated and captioned as above  
                  at Cleveland, Ohio.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>ST. LOUIS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/29/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/20 - 25/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>✓ 100-151548 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>WALTER A. HILGENDORF</b>	TYPED BY <b>IC</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 1/28/66 at St. Louis.

- P\* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 8/1/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, SL T-4 and SL T-5.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM) 2 - I2D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM) 1 - 113th INTC Group Hdqrs, Chicago 1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM) 2 - St. Louis (100-19352)	SEARCHED <i>[initials]</i> INDEXED <i>[initials]</i> SERIALIZED <i>[initials]</i> FILED <i>[initials]</i>	APR 2 1966 FBI - NEW YORK	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">b6 b7C</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; margin-top: 10px;">100-453735-2329</p>		
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY.....			
REQUEST RECD.....			
DATE FWD.....			
HOW FWD.....			
BY.....			

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY

LOCATION

SL T-1 is

SL T-2 is

SL T-3 is

SL T-4 is

SL T-5 is



b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)  
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)  
1 - 113th INTC Group Headquarters, Chicago (RM)  
1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS  
Date: April 29, 1966

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[redacted] Missouri District CP, stated the CP has failed to give leadership in the civil rights field and the time has come to assume this responsibility. [redacted] has indicated interest in starting chapter, SCLC, St. Louis, Mo., and ultimately merging other civil rights groups into this movement. CP members urged to join "ACTION". Party leaders critical of individuals who deliberately invite arrest during demonstrations because of ensuing financial drain. CP members also being urged to join NAACP and help elect "liberal" slate in coming fall election.

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- P\* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

1966, [redacted] At a meeting of local CP leaders in late January, Missouri District CP, stated the Party has failed to give leadership in various

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

SL 100-19352

fields, including civil rights, and the time has come to assume responsibility; that otherwise the CP will never play the role for which it was intended.

(SL T-1 January 26, 1966)

During a meeting of CP leaders in early January, 1966, [redacted] commented that he expected [redacted] to be in St. Louis the coming weekend at which time he [redacted] would talk to "some people" re the possibility of starting a chapter of the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in this city; the long range plan would be to have various small civil rights oriented groups merge into the KING movement. [redacted] asserted he was making an effort to contact some people with whom [redacted] might logically speak while in St. Louis. Another local CP leader commented that [redacted] is working toward merging various civil rights groups in Chicago and the outlook appears favorable. [redacted] then commented that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) are the most active civil rights groups in the United States today, but both have their principal activity in the South. He said if either of the two groups were to make a serious attempt to set up chapters in the Negro ghettos of the North, there would be a good chance of drawing members from other less active civil rights groups such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

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(SL T-2 January 4, 1966)

[redacted] asserted he expected Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, National Head of SCLC, might come to St. Louis sometime in January, 1966, and he, [redacted] desired KING to talk to some "key people" in the civil rights movement. He further asserted he would like some of these individuals to be ministers and further said he was making an effort to establish such contacts.

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(SL T-2 January 4, 1966)

In his conversation with other CP leaders in early January, 1966, [redacted] also said he planned to talk to [redacted] regarding former service car drivers and their struggle with Bi-State Transit Company. [redacted] said he desired to get [redacted] opinion about this situation and what might be done.

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SL 100-19352

Source previously advised in December, 1965, that the St. Louis Chapter of CORE has boycotted Bi-State Transit buses operating on the Wellston, Page, and Hodiamont Lines. Bi-State bought out a service car company which served primarily Negro travelers in these areas and left them jobless. [redacted] requested [redacted] veteran CP member, to keep abreast of this boycott and advise local leaders for possible supporting activity.

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(SL T-2 December 7, 1965  
January 4, 1966)

As of September, 1965 [redacted] was considered by the leadership of the CP of Illinois to be a CP member. He was meeting regularly with these leaders to keep them abreast of his work in the civil rights field.

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[redacted] served as [redacted] of CORE in Chicago from the summer of 1964 until he was fired by the National CORE Office in January, 1965. He continued to work surreptitiously as a staff member until June, 1965, when the "Chicago Tribune" ran an article regarding his activity. This resulted in a public statement by the National Director of CORE which announced that [redacted] had been fired.

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(SL T-3 September 13, 1965)

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information was developed.

## III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

At a CP meeting January 30, 1966, [redacted] who was assigned by the CP to work in "ACTION", pleaded for CP support in the sale of so-called Associate Member Cards. These were placed on sale by ACTION for \$2.00. [redacted] explained the organization is in dire financial straits. He said it took all the money available to handle the defense of [redacted] who was arrested for peace disturbance in a civil rights demonstration in St. Louis. Party leaders advised [redacted] that civil

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rights groups such as ACTION should take another look at the habit of doing "silly things" in order to be arrested since it takes money or political pressure to "get out". They observed the civil rights organizations are in no position for either course of action. [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] asserted that when the community is aflame and everyone is demonstrating, many things can be done with impunity. However, this situation does not prevail at present and individuals should govern themselves accordingly. CP members agreed to help [redacted] sell Associate Membership Cards. b6 b7C

ACTION consists of a small group of dissidents headed by [redacted] who left the St. Louis Chapter of CORE because they did not feel it was sufficiently militant. [redacted] is the [redacted] currently active in ACTION. b6 b7C

(SL T-2 February 17, 1966)

At a CP group meeting March 12, 1966, members were urged to become active in ACTION.

(SL T-4 March 14, 1966)

CP members are being urged to take out memberships in the St. Louis Chapter NAACP so that they will be eligible to vote in the branch election scheduled for November, 1966. CP members were told that support will be needed to elect a "liberal" slate.

(SL T-5 February 15, 1966)

The CP, while it has several members who are active in the St. Louis Chapter NAACP, does not exert any appreciable influence in the organization.

(SL T-4 January 28, 1966)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

St. Louis, Missouri

April 29, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated April 29, 1966, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>BUFFALO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/29/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>2/17 - 4/29/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <i>✓ 100-151548*</i> <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>KENNETH P. GLENNON</b>	TYPED BY <b>;mas</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated 2/16/66, at Buffalo.

-P\*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFO)

New York, as office of origin, is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau R/S dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report to reach the Bureau by 8/1/66.

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency				
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How Fwd.				
By				

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

BU T-1

BU T-2

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because information therein attributed to BU T-1 and BU T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future usefulness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York (RM)  
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base (RM)  
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office,  
New York, New York (RM)

Report of: KENNETH F. GLENNON Office: Buffalo, New York  
Date: 4/29/66

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Erie County Communist Party members have been discussing pursuit of goals of the Communist Party in the Negro community, but no concrete activity reported.

-P\*-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On January 18, 1966, there was a meeting of certain members of the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party held in North Tonawanda, New York at the [redacted] Communist Party members present were [redacted] and [redacted] There was a good deal

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

BU 100-18520

of discussion by [redacted] about Party matters and his ideas in relation to them. [redacted] criticized [redacted] and expressed the belief that they were moving too fast on Negro-white unity. [redacted] was criticized by [redacted] for talking too much about himself. [redacted] proposed that [redacted] visit [redacted] often and be seen with the [redacted]. He felt this would be a good start towards Negro-white unity.

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Source: BU T-1  
January 26, 1966

On January 19, 1966, there was a meeting of certain members of the Erie County Communist Party at the [redacted] [redacted] in Buffalo. During this meeting [redacted] told [redacted] that he would be required to give his report on civil rights at the next Communist Party membership meeting. In a discussion of matters relating to the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party, [redacted] cautioned [redacted] not to let [redacted] take up too much of [redacted] time because they would prevent [redacted] from pursuing goals of the Party in the Negro community.

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Source: BU T-1  
January 26, 1966

[redacted] is known to BU T-1 as [redacted] of the Erie County, New York Communist Party.

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On February 22, 1966, there was a meeting of the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party at the [redacted] [redacted]. During this meeting there was a discussion on how to get the message of "The Worker" to the Negro people. Members present talked about getting more subscriptions from Negroes and [redacted] proposed giving a subscription to [redacted] landlord. [redacted] told [redacted] to leave his landlord alone because that was his, [redacted] responsibility.

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Source: BU T-2  
February 23, 1966

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BU 100-18520

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION  
AND INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report.

- 3\* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Buffalo, New York  
April 29, 1966

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Buffalo file 100-18520)
Reference	Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>APR 29 1966</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/26/66 - 4/26/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>CIRM</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>ELS</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

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b7c

Reference

Report of SA  2/1/66, at Philadelphia.

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- P -

Leads

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

A copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW							
COPIES MADE:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; margin: 0;">100-153735-2331</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAY 2 1966</td> </tr> </table> </div>		SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	MAY 2 1966	
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MAY 2 1966									
<p>9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)</p> <p>1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)</p> <p>1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)</p> <p>1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)</p> <p>① - New York (100-153735) (Info)(RM)</p> <p>2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)</p>		b6 b7c							
<b>Dissemination Record of Attached Report</b>									
Agency									
Request Recd.									
Date Fwd.									
How Fwd.									
By									

PH 100-47672

Administrative Data

This report is ~~classified~~ confidential since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Informants

PH T-1. [redacted]	100-47672-250
PH T-2. [redacted]	100-47672-250 [redacted]
PH T-3, CG 5824-S*	Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
PH T-4, [redacted]	100-45838-191 192
PH T-5. [redacted]	[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)  
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)  
1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: [Redacted] Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Date: APR 29 1966

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Field Office File #: 100-47672 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period 1/1/66-3/31/66.  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HERBERT APTHEKER, CP func-  
tionaries, stated Negroes have not achieved full  
equality under capitalism but socialism would alleviate this  
problem. [Redacted] CPEPD, empha-  
sized the importance of the Negro people's struggle, which  
is the key to achievement toward socialism in the U.S. At  
annual conference of ICC in February 1966 the civil rights  
panel, led by a CP member, adopted the resolutions that  
discrimination in all forms be abolished, Negro represen-  
tation be increased, and Girard College be desegregated.

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DETAILS: COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

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GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

PH 100-47672

A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND  
THE LIKE MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS  
INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL  
AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

On January 31, 1966, and February 8, 1966, Confidential Informants PH T-1 and PH T-2, respectively, advised a forum sponsored by the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) was held on January 28, 1966, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the appendix section of this report.

[redacted] a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, (CPEPD) acted as [redacted] of this affair and introduced CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as spokesman for the CPUSA. She announced the program listed a debate between LIGHTFOOT and Attorney [redacted] on the subject: "Resolved, that full Negro equality cannot be achieved under capitalism." LIGHTFOOT was to take the affirmative.

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On January 26, 1966, PH T-3 advised CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and head of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA.

LIGHTFOOT at the beginning of his speech commented on the absence of an opponent and asked for a volunteer from the audience but nobody volunteered. He stated the Negro under capitalism can achieve a certain amount of freedom, but he is not really equal to the white man unless he has the same means and the same wealth. While it is true some Negroes own their own businesses the Negroes do not enjoy the same opportunities in business and professional circles as white people. A socialist form of government would benefit all the people and not just a privileged few. LIGHTFOOT further stated the various Congressional committees usually headed by Southern Congressmen have been successful in holding back the Negroes. He indicated the only way to

PH 100-47672

overcome this obstacle was to vote these people out of office.

On March 22, 1966, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised that on the evening of March 21, 1966, HERBERT APTHEKER appeared at a meeting jointly sponsored by students of Swarthmore, Haverford, and Bryn Mawr Colleges. This meeting was held in Goodhart Hall at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. APTHEKER, reading from a prepared script, traced the history of the Negro from the revolutionary times through the Civil War, up to the present time. He stated that even today the Negro has not reached a full citizenship status in the United States. The reason for this is that United States still adheres to a policy of imperialism. In addition, he stated the United States also adheres to a policy of colonialism. He felt that socialism would alleviate this problem.

HERBERT APTHEKER is described under the characterization of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which appears in the appendix section of this report.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND  
THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND  
LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS INCLUDING  
EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND  
RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On February 25, 1966, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on February 21, 1966, [redacted] gave a report on the civil rights movement. He emphasized the importance of the Negro people's struggle in the civil rights movement and stated this struggle is the key to the achievement of socialism in the United States. [redacted] emphasized the CP must understand this before it can re-establish its ties with the Negro people. According to [redacted] the CP has become isolated because it did not see the need to wage a struggle

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PH 100-47672

in the civil rights movement. The CP let the Negro people do it themselves. As a result he proposed the establishment of a Negro commission within the CPEPD which would keep the CP informed on all matters in the civil rights movement and possibly enable the Party to get into a position to give leadership.

On March 25, 1966, PH T-2 advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) held its annual conference on February 26, 1966, at the Heritage House, Broad and Master Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Approximately 200 people were in attendance at this affair. This conference is held yearly to draw up a program for the work of the ICC during that calendar year. The civil rights panel led by [redacted] a member of the District Board, CPEPD, recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

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1. Abolish discrimination in all forms
2. Increase Negro representation
3. Desegregate Girard College.

A characterization of the ICC appears in the appendix section of this report.

On March 14, 1966, PH T-5 advised that on March 3, 1966, an enlarged meeting of club organizers of the CPEPD was held at 39 East Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. According to [redacted] the purpose of this meeting was to examine the civil rights movement. He stated the civil rights movement was not a movement tied to any political party but a movement which grew out of the struggle of the Negro for equality in this country. These struggles have had a tremendous impact on this country. As a result the question has been raised whether or not the Negro people can achieve full equality under capitalism. According to [redacted] it was clear to a communist that the struggle for equality on the part of Negroes was part of the old class struggle. He related the nature of capitalism has made it impossible for the Negro to

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PH 100-47672

achieve full equality. Capitalism is based upon suppression not only of the Negro people but of the whole working class. It is through the exploitation of the working class that the capitalist class achieves its greatest riches.

The CP must fight for the elimination of segregation and indicated only a socialist society could bring full equality to the Negro people.

(1)

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE (PSSFC)

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958, at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this [redacted], presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission (CPEPD) and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

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This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 27, 1965 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.



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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963 that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee, CPUSA, held in Boston, Mass., HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963 that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised that as of May 7, 1965, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962 to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

On May 21, 1965 this same source advised the ICC continues to operate under the domination of the CPEPD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-47672

APR 29 1966

Title           COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
                  RACIAL MATTERS

Character   INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference   Report of SA   
              dated and captioned as above at  
              Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN DIEGO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/29/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/22 - 28/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWIN F. DOOLEY</b>	TYPED BY <b>jkw</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

~~XXXXXXXX~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated 2/1/66  
at San Diego.

- P\* -

## LEADS

### LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished  
Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in  
communist activities in Southern California.

### SAN DIEGO

Will follow communist influence in racial matters  
and will submit report to reach Bureau by 8/1/66.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW									
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SEARCHED	INDEXED										
SERIALIZED	FILED										
MAY 2 1966											
FBI - NEW YORK											
<i>2 - New York (100-153735) (RE)</i>											

SD 100-13295

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- 1 - San Francisco (Info)(REGISTERED)
- 2 - San Diego (100-13295)

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

SD T-1 is

SD T-2 is

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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information obtained from SD T-1 and SD T-2, if revealed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

- B\* -  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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- 1 - Naval Investigative Service, 11th Naval District,  
San Diego (REGISTERED)  
1 - INTC, GROUP II, San Diego (REGISTERED)  
1 - Office of Special Investigations,  
San Diego (REGISTERED)  
1 - Office of Special Investigations,  
Maywood, California (REGISTERED)

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## Report of:

EDWIN F. DOOLEY

## Office:

SAN DIEGO

## Date:

April 29, 1966

## Field Office File #:

San Diego 100-13295

## Bureau File #:

100-442529

## Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

## Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

## Synopsis:

Communist Party members active in formation and activities of recently formed San Diego Coordinating Council for Social Action. Council consists of representatives from various political action and left-oriented groups in area. Discussions at meetings concern de facto segregation, civil rights and support of candidates favorable to minority groups.

- P\* -

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. Communist Party, USA

On January 20, 1966, there was a meeting of nine persons, four of whom were identified by the informant as Communist Party (CP) members and one as a former CP member. This group planned a meeting for representatives of various political action and left-oriented groups in the San Diego area.

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GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
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SD 100-13295

Reports were given of contacts that had been made with other organizations requesting that they send representatives to a meeting on January 28, 1966. It was decided that the general topics to be discussed at the meeting would be de facto segregation in schools and how best to take political action in support of candidates and issues favorable to minority groups.

(SD T-1, January 24, 1966)

At a CP meeting on January 27, 1966, there was a general discussion of the San Diego Coordinating Council for Social Action (SDCCSA). It was stated that the council would deal with civil rights, de facto segregation and peace. The CP club approved the general approach and participation of CP members in this council. There was a discussion as to how active a part the CP members should play without actually taking over the council, but no firm decision was reached.

[redacted] identified by the informant as an active CP member, favored more control and more CP participation while others felt that the CP should remain in the background.

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According to the informant, the CP members are, in fact, completely dominating the council and its activities.

(SD T-1, February 1, 1966)

At a CP meeting on February 7, 1966 [redacted] said that the SDCCSA was much more important than the reactivation of the "People's World" Discussion Club. He said the council will eventually have representation from 25 different clubs or organizations.

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(SD T-2, February 15, 1966)

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

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SD 100-13295

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On January 28, 1966, there was a meeting of the SDCCSA attended by 51 persons. [redacted] identified by the informant as an active CP member. opened the meeting with a general introduction of the agenda, which included de facto segregation, segregation in the cities and civil rights in the segregated areas.

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The chairman of the meeting appointed a representative of the Negro Political Association to prepare a report on the political situation and its relation to the Negro people.

(SD T-1, February 1, 1966)

At an executive committee meeting of the SDCCSA on March 10, 1966, three committees were formed. One of these committees was named the Civil Rights Committee with [redacted]

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(SD T-2, March 11, 1966)

At a meeting of the Economics Committee of the SDCCSA, on March 22, 1966, it was decided that one of the problems to be presented to a future council meeting concerned the unbalance of the ratio of Negro unemployed to the total unemployed and what steps can be taken to change this ratio.

(SD T-2, March 23, 1966)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-13295

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
San Diego, California  
April 29, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM
Reference	Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated and captioned as above, at San Diego, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>DETROIT</b>	Office of Origin <b>DETROIT</b>	Date <b>4/29/66</b>	Investigative Period <b>4/14 - 20/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		Report made by SA <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>	Typed By mac
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

XXXXXX

REFERENCE: Report of SA  at Detroit, dated 1/28/66.

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## LEAD

### DETROIT

#### AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

## ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "Confidential" since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below									
Copies made:		<b>100-153735-2333</b>									
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAY 2 1966</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">FBI - NEW YORK</td> </tr> </table>		SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	MAY 2 1966		FBI - NEW YORK	
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14

DE 100-32457

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational cases involved.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

DE T-1 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

DE T-2 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of

[Redacted]

DE T-3 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

DE T-4 is CG 5824-S\*

Characterization of

[Redacted]

DE T-5 is

[Redacted]

(Source of Information)

Characterization of

[Redacted]

DE T-6 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

DE T-7 is

[Redacted]

Characterization of COLEMAN YOUNG

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b7C  
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- B\* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI; Chicago (Registered)  
1 - G-2; Detroit (Registered)  
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (Registered)

Report of: SA [redacted]  
Date: 4/29/66

Office: Detroit, Michigan

b6  
b7c

File Number: 100-32457

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Discussion led by Michigan District, CP leaders at local meetings criticized proposed "stop and frisk" law and concerned possible Negro candidates in forthcoming elections. Communist penetration of civil rights groups considered at 2/66 meeting of News and Letters Committees, Johnson-Forest Group, some members of whom were present at Congress of Racial Equality Rally held 2/4/66 at Detroit, Mich.

- P\* -

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period January 16, 1966, to April 15, 1966, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

DE 100-32457

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

- 1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-1 advised on January 27, 1966, that on January 17, 1966, a meeting of "The Volunteers" for "The Worker" was held at 5301 Montclair, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the informant, at this meeting [ ] led the discussion which, among other topics, included the local Negro situation and the local police department. [ ] said that some people want a "stop and frisk" law passed which, according to [ ] would give the police more opportunity to harass and intimidate the Negro. [ ] also commented upon the United States handling of the Cuban refugee problem. He said that while millions of Americans are suffering from poverty, the United States Government is giving \$100.00 a month expenses to Cuban families who come to the United States of America and obtain jobs which were formerly held by American Negroes.

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A characterization of "The Volunteers" is contained in the appendix hereto.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-2 advised on April 27, 1965, that on April 23, 1965, [ ] was elected [ ] the Trade Union Discussion Group, a Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) club.

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DE T-3 advised on March 23, 1966, that on March 17, 1966, a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held at the residence of [ ] in Detroit.

According to the informant, discussion at this meeting was led by TOMMY DENNIS and it was brought out that [ ] local Negro attorney, will run for the position of Recorder's Court Judge and also one militant left wing Negro will run for Congress. It was also stated at this meeting that

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DE 100-32457

the CP platform in Michigan will have "A Negro for Lieutenant Governor on the slate of both major parties". The chances of Negroes being elected to these positions were discussed and MARTIN LUTHER KING and his work for "Our cause in Chicago" was also discussed. The possibility of riots in the future was also mentioned.

DE T-4 advised on July 19, 1965, that [redacted] was, as of that date, a member of the National Board, CP, U.S.A.

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DE T-5 advised on January 15, 1965, that a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) letter dated October 28, 1964, listed [redacted]

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[redacted] is a Detroit lawyer who was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of eleven national CP leaders in New York during 1949 and during the Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders in Detroit in 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial and as a result served a four-month prison sentence.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

(B) JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

- 1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-6 advised on February 28, 1966, that on February 25, 1966, a meeting of the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of the JFG was held at 8751 Grand River, Detroit. At this meeting part of the discussion centered around Communism in this country. Mention was made of the fact that although it is a small party, all Communists are well trained to infiltrate worthwhile groups and work their way

DE 100-32457

into places of authority where they can then begin to dictate policy according to the Communist line. This situation keeps the civil rights leaders on the alert for they know there are those with Communist leanings in their ranks who must be kept in check in order for the civil rights groups to accomplish their main purpose of gaining civil rights for people. According to the informant, those present at this meeting seemed to share the opinion that Communists had infiltrated some civil rights organizations to a certain degree without the leaders of such organizations being aware of what was taking place. Those present thought this to be a deplorable situation which could result in a lack of benefit for the human race as a result of activity of the various freedom movements.

A characterization of the NLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

## III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

### (A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DE T-6 advised on February 10, 1966, that on February 4, 1966, a rally of the Detroit Chapter of CORE was held at the Friedstone Baptist Church, Taylor and Woodrow Wilson Streets, Detroit. Approximately 150 persons attended this affair and among those present, according to the informant, were three individuals who are currently members of the NLC and several other persons who have been present in the past at NLC meetings.

### (B) ADULT COMMUNITY MOVEMENT FOR EQUALITY (ACME)

On April 2, 1966, Detective [redacted] Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that at approximately 3:15 PM on this date a group of about 31 individuals led by [redacted], one of the leaders of ACME, assembled at Chene and Macomb Streets in Detroit and from this area, a group of approximately 26 of these individuals walked to the front of the Detroit Police Department Headquarters, 1300 Beaubien, Detroit,

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DE 100-32457

where they picketed and sang "freedom" songs until approximately 6:30 PM. Detective [ ] advised their protest concerned the proposed "stop and frisk" legislation which has been pending in the State of Michigan. He said that there was not a petition presented as had been previously indicated concerning this legislation and Michigan State Senator COLEMAN YOUNG, who had been scheduled to appear, was not observed during this demonstration.

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According to Detective [ ] the demonstration was peaceful and no arrests were made.

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Detective [ ] pointed out that ACME is a small local civil rights group somewhat active on the East Side of Detroit which has, in the past, accused the Detroit Police Department of harassment, police brutality, and discrimination against the Negroes.

DE T-7 advised on September 16, 1965, that as of September 13, 1965, COLEMAN YOUNG was a current member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.



APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report, 3123, on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \*\*\* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection".

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91).

APPENDIX

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source, on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of [redacted] also known as [redacted], and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of [redacted] also known as [redacted]. The [redacted] of the JFG were C. L. R. [redacted] who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and [redacted] known as [redacted].

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The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

"THE VOLUNTEERS", also known as  
"Volunteer Press Committee"

On August 11, 1958, a source advised that WILLIAM ALLAN, Michigan Representative of "The Worker", stated that about a week ago (August 4, 1958), the new "Volunteers" Club was organized.

On September 10, 1958, a second source advised that the Communist Party (CP), in order to promote sales of the "Michigan Edition - The Worker" newspaper and to raise funds for the paper established the "Press Committee", which is divided into two sections. One section is known as "The Volunteers". This is a public group open to both Party members and non-Party people interested in "The Worker" paper sales and fund-raising. This source stated the officers of "The Volunteers" are CP members.

The source further stated on May 6, 1965, that "The Volunteers", also known as the "Volunteer Press Committee", continues to be active.

The "Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958. A source advised on May 18, 1964, that "The Worker" is published twice weekly, Tuesday and Sunday, and are known as the Midweek Edition and the Weekend Edition.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Detroit, Michigan  
April 29, 1966**

Title           **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS**

Character       **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference       **Detroit report dated and  
captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SALT LAKE CITY</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/29/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/15-26/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>100-1515458 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>MHE</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA  dated 1/28/66  
 at Salt Lake City.

- P\* -

### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 and SU T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">           SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  <b>MAY 3 1966</b>            FBI - NEW YORK  <i>John</i>  <b>2384</b> </div>	
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (REG. AM) 1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (R) 1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry A Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.) 1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (R) ① - New York (Info) (REG.) 2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

SU T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SU T-2

[REDACTED]

(Deceased)

Characterizations of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7D

LEAD

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by  
February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

- B\* -  
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)  
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force  
Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)  
1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of:  
Date:

[Redacted]

4/29/66

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

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Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Inquiry was made at a Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties meeting with respect to attitude of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) toward Vietnam situation. NAACP, Salt Lake City, Utah, continues to discourage participation of communists in its activities but some reported Communist Party members continue as members of NAACP, Salt Lake City, but hold no office.

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~~GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

On March 4, 1966, the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) held a meeting in Granger, Utah. During the meeting inquiry was made with respect to the attitude of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) toward the Vietnam situation. It was pointed out that a larger percentage of Negroes than whites are being sent to Vietnam.

(SU T-1, 3/8/66)

A characterization of the UCCL is included in the appendix hereto.

On March 8, 1966 [redacted] stated she now has a new address in Salt Lake City, Utah, and that she wanted to make sure her NAACP membership record and NAACP Credit Union file reflected her new address.

(SU T-1, 3/10/66)

[redacted] in July, 1963, was a member of the Communist Party of Utah.

(SU T-2)

There are about 390 members of the NAACP in the Salt Lake City Branch at the present time. This group has as its main purpose the furthering of civil rights of Negroes and other minorities and gives consideration to the effectiveness of demonstrations in connection with this objective. No demonstrations are presently planned, and there have been none during the past three months. The present emphasis of the organization is on housing opportunities for Negroes in the Salt Lake City area. The officers of the NAACP in Salt Lake City have in their officer meetings expressed opposition to communism and appear to be cognizant of the fact that communism is harmful to the civil rights movement. The organization has taken no specific steps to eliminate communists from its membership, but officers have been requested to be alert to the dangers



SU 100-9845

of communist infiltration into the activities of the NAACP. [redacted] of the NAACP continues to be [redacted] no now gives evidence of being more aware of the methods and dangers of communism than in the past. Among the current members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP are the following:

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[redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah; membership expires May 31, 1966.

[redacted] Salt Lake City; membership expires April 30, 1966.

[redacted] Utah; membership expires June 30, 1966.

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(SU T-1, 4/15/66)

[redacted] in July, 1963, was the [redacted] of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah. [redacted] in July, 1963, was a member of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

There are now about 380 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. No demonstrations have been sponsored by this group during the past three months. No demonstrations are planned for the immediate future. It is considered that the use of demonstrations by those opposed to the United States presence in Vietnam has reduced the effectiveness of demonstrations for civil rights purposes in the Salt Lake City area. [redacted] continues to be the [redacted] of the NAACP in Salt Lake City. He is employed as an [redacted] by Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City. [redacted] during the past three months has periodically warned the other officers of the branch that the branch should always be alert to the dangers of communism. He has stated that while no specific action would be taken to deny membership in the NAACP to persons suspected of being communists, every effort would be made to make certain that suspected

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SU 100-9845

communists did not gain undue influence or become officers of the group. [redacted] does not consider that any member of the NAACP in Salt Lake City at the present time who is regularly active is a communist. Among the current members of the NAACP in Salt Lake City are the following:

[redacted] Salt  
Lake City, Utah; membership expires May  
31 1966

[redacted] Salt Lake  
City; membership expires April 30, 1966.

[redacted]  
Utah; membership expires June 30, 1966.

[redacted]  
[redacted] Utah,  
(1/22/66)

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SU 100-9845

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UTAH COUNCIL FOR  
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

[redacted] Utah, in May, 1955, stated he was associated with the Communist Party (CP) of Utah as a member and leader from 1948 to April, 1955. In April, 1955, [redacted] reported the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) was organized at the specific instructions of the Rocky Mountain Regional leaders of the CP for the purpose of fighting Smith Act prosecutions.

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] of the CP, organized the UCCL in April, 1955. [redacted] also reported that the majority of officers and members of the UCCL are known to him as being members of the CP, State of Utah.

A source, who is affiliated with the UCCL, in July, 1963, reported that the UCCL continues to support programs of the CP and other organizations which have been designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, and many members of the UCCL are known members of the CP of Utah.

A second source advised in May, 1965, that UCCL continues to promote programs of the CP.

APPENDIX

- 5\* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah  
April 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

100-9845

Title           **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character       **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference       **Report of Special Agent [redacted]  
[redacted] dated April 29, 1966, at  
Salt Lake City**

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>BOSTON</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4-29-66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>3/15-4/27/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	TYPED <b>CAK</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

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REFERENCE: Report of SA [Redacted] dated November 1, 1965, at Boston.  
 Boston letter to Bureau, dated February 11, 1966.

- P\* -

LEADS:

ALBANY DIVISION (Information)

One copy of instant report has been designated for information of Albany as the State of Vermont, covered by the Albany Division, is within the territorial boundary of the Communist Party, USA, New England District.

BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit a quarterly report by August 1, 1966.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, FND, Boston (RM) 1 - OSI, Westover Air Force Base, Mass. (RM) 1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston (RM) 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM) (1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, New York City) 1 - Albany (100-19249) (Info) (RM)		[Redacted] 100-153735-2395 SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED APR 29 1966 [Redacted]	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report (cont'd)		Notations	
Agency			
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Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

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BS 100-35427

COPIES MADE:

2 - Boston (100-35427)

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INFORMANTS:

	<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
BS T-1	- [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
BS T-2	- CG 5824 S*	
BS T-3	- [REDACTED]	

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report has been designated for NISO, FND, Boston; OSI, Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts; 108th INTC Group, Boston; and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, for information purposes.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since the unauthorized disclosure of data provided by BS T-1, BS T-2, and BS T-3, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness, and could adversely affect the national defense interests of the United States.

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, FND, Boston, Massachusetts (RM)  
1 - OSI, Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts (RM)  
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston, Massachusetts (RM)  
1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, New York City (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted]  
Date: April 29, 1966

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

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Field Office File #: 100-35427

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Synopsis:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on March 20, 1966, was the speaker at a meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) in Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts. This meeting was attended by some of the members of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District. During his talk, LIGHTFOOT declared that the new communist program is a wonderful thing.

- P\* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The "Dorchester - Roxbury Record," a weekly newspaper published in Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts, in its issue of March 17, 1966, carried an article entitled, "Civil Rights Fighter At Forum Sunday." In this article it was mentioned that the speaker at a meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) on March 20, 1966, would be CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. The latter, in the article, was described as a "leading Negro fighter for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties." In the article it was further mentioned that LIGHTFOOT would discuss the topic of "The United States and The Soviet Union in World Affairs."

A characterization of the BJPF is contained in the appendix hereto.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BS 100-35427

At the meeting of the BJPF held on March 20, 1966, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, among those present were [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The speaker at this meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who announced that he was changing the theme of his talk and he would speak on the new program of the Communist Party of the United States.

During his talk, LIGHTFOOT declared that the new communist program is a wonderful thing and that the Communist Party is the party of the people. LIGHTFOOT also stated that this era was supposed to be the American era but that it has failed and that this country is hated more than ever.

At this meeting, [REDACTED] went around selling the book, "New Program of the Communist Party, USA."

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(BS T-1, March 23, 1966)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is the Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission and Co-chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois.

(BS T-2, July 20, 1960)

Members of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District, currently include [REDACTED]

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(BS T-3, September 24, 1965)

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

## III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.



APPENDIX

BOSTON JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM,  
also known as PEOPLE'S VICTORY FORUM,  
JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM

On October 28, 1962, a source made available an announcement of the Boston Jewish People's Forum indicating that meetings of the Forum would be held at the Town and Country Club, formerly Morton Plaza, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and that the Forum was "Dedicated to Bringing Fuller Understanding to the Community of Our World and Our Times."

[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, USA, New England District, who furnished information to the FBI on a regular basis during the period 1953-1964, advised in February, 1963 that leaders of the CP, USA, New England District, had ordered support of the functions of the Boston Jewish People's Forum by Communist Party members.

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The "Dorchester-Roxbury Record", a weekly newspaper published at Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts, in its edition of October 1, 1964, printed an item announcing the opening of the twenty-seventh season of lectures, discussions and symposiums on Sunday, October 11, 1964; that the Forums are held at 11:00 A.M., at the Town and Country Club, at Morton and Wellington Hill Streets, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and that the Forums are open to all.

A second source on May 20, 1965, advised that the Boston Jewish People's Forum continues to hold its meetings on Sunday mornings throughout the year, except for the summer months, at the Town and Country Club, located at Morton and Wellington Hill Streets, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

This source advised that speakers at these meetings are frequently nationally known officials of the Communist Party and in their talks place Communism and CP members in a favorable light.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

April 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated  
April 29, 1966, at Boston, Massachusetts,  
captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>MIAMI</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>4/29/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/27 - 4/29/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE / <b>100-151548</b> <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>			TYPED BY <b>neb</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/31/66, at Miami.

- P\* -

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LEAD

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM) 1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (info) (RM) 2 - Miami (100-15058)		[redacted] 100-151548-2336 INDEXED FILED APR 29 1966 NEW YORK [Signature]
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency		
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.		
How Fwd.		
By		

MM 100-15058

This report is classified ~~SECRET~~ because of the sensitive nature of information furnished by AT 1382-S\* with respect to the racial situation; this classification felt necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of this informant in furnishing this type of information. The report would normally be classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ due to MM T-1 through MM T-4, and MM T-6, informants of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

b7D

Due to the limited number of persons attending the CP, USA, National Negro Commission meeting in New York City, January 19, 1966, and the continuity of later information in Miami from [redacted] MM T-1 and MM T-3, were utilized to avoid compromising this valuable source.

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A local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was formed on April 17, 1966, at Miami. However, Miami indices contain no subversive references on any of the local officers on the basis of known background about them at this time.

On February 16, 1966, [redacted] learned that GEORGE MEYERS, District Organizer, Southern Region, CP, USA, from Baltimore, Maryland, had contacted the Florida CP, USA, Organizer, and suggested that local SCLC chapters at Miami, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, Florida, be contacted, and to lend them any CP support they desire. According to [redacted] the Florida CP, USA, Organizer, intends to look into this matter further, has done nothing in this regard, and since disclosure of this information would by its nature tend to identify [redacted] it is not included in this report.

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#### INFORMANTS

MM T-1 is [redacted]

b7D

MM T-2 is CG 5824-S\*, (characterization of HENRY WINSTON)

B.

COVER PAGE

MM 100-15058

MM T-3 is [redacted]

MM T-4 is [redacted] (characterization of  
GEORGE MEYERS)

MM T-5 is [redacted]  
100-15276-24

MM T-6 is NY 2760-S\*, (characterization of  
HERBERT APTEKER)

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MM T-7 is [redacted]  
[redacted]

(by request)

157-489-218

MM T-8 is AT 1382-S\*, (characterization  
of [redacted])

C.\*

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C. (RM)  
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)  
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: 

Date: April 29, 1966

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

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Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In 1/66, CP, USA, National Negro Commission discussed Miami CP dispute over Negro political candidate, resulting in letter from HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman of CP, USA, stating proper Party position as unequivocal support of Negro candidate. Miami CP members informed of availability of article Terror Down South, written by CP Organizer for Southern Region of U. S., concerning Negro problem in South. On 4/20/66, HERBERT APTHEKER, CP, USA, theoretician, in speech at University of Miami, stated many Negroes in CP, and CP, USA, participates as much as possible in all civil rights demonstrations and activities in the U. S. Also stated in next few years of the Negro Revolution, the trend will be away from legal rights and toward personal conflicts, and will end up on the American streets.

from Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters, Atlanta, Ga., who was instrumental in formation of SCLC chapter, Miami, wanted contact with CP, USA, Southern Region Organizer in 2/66.

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~~SECRET~~~~Group One~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassi-  
fication~~

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)  
Policy Concerning Negro Political  
Candidates

A meeting of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission was held on January 19, 1966, at New York, New York.

The subject matter concerned the problem of the increase of white Chauvinist expressions within and without the CP, and in certain electoral activity.

HENRY WINSTON spoke about the Miami, Florida, situation, where he said the activities and role of several influential Party members who broke from Party decisions can be charged with the responsibility for making the difference in the defeat of a Negro woman candidate for the City Commission. There were nearly 40,000 votes cast in this election and the Negro candidate lost by only 1,400 votes. These several comrades were sufficiently influential in various organizations that their unpermissible support for the opponent was responsible for this margin of votes.

WINSTON commended the Miami CP for directing the attention of the national leadership to this situation by submitting a memorandum for action by the national leadership.

JAMES JACKSON was highly in favor of the position of the majority of Miami CP members who believed that the Negro candidate should have been supported even though not a "progressive," and he urged that their position be strongly upheld.

It was decided that the National Secretariat would prepare a policy statement in this regard.

MM T-1  
January 31, 1966

MM 100-15058

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, in August, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

MM T-2  
August 12 - 13, 1961

A meeting of the Miami CP City Committee was held on February 6, 1966, in Miami. The problem concerning whether [redacted] a Miami Negro businesswoman, should have been supported for a position on the City of Miami City Commission evoked a heated discussion. PAT TOOHEY said this problem was presented to the National Office, and that the National Office was astounded that any CP member in Miami would take a position against a prominent Negro candidate.

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[redacted] of the Miami CP, violently disagreed with TOOHEY, using as his argument that [redacted] was not a "progressive," and should not be supported just because she is a Negro. He listed several other instances, which, he said, showed why Negroes should not be supported, per se; for example, there were two Negroes on the jury in Washington, D. C., which recently convicted the CP, USA, and also, a Fort Lauderdale Negro gave a substantial donation to BARRY GOLDWATER. [redacted] asked contemptuously whether the Party would demand that he support these Negroes.

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TOOHEY severely castigated [redacted] pointing out these were isolated incidents, stating that a correct Marxist understanding of the Party position concerning the Negro and Negro mass movements would show [redacted] was in error, stating [redacted] should be ashamed of his position from a CP standpoint, and that if [redacted] had made his statements before any other CP gathering, he would have been overwhelmingly voted out of the Party. After TOOHEY read the riot act to [redacted] and others, especially his statements concerning the threat of expulsion, [redacted] appeared to calm down considerably concerning this matter; however, it appeared that this issue is far from settled.

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MM T-3  
February 9, 1966



MM 100-15058

PAT TOOHEY is the ranking CP, USA, official in Florida and Organizer of the Florida CP.

MM T-3  
March 30, 1966

At a meeting of the CP City Committee held on February 25, 1966, a letter was read from HENRY WINSTON in which WINSTON stated that the proper Party position would have been unequivocal support of [redacted]. He said the position of the minority of Miami CP members showed a lack of understanding of the importance of this problem, underestimated the readiness of the masses to support the candidacy of a Negro woman, and indicated a failure to understand the national character of the Negro question.

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WINSTON said that the direction with which the civil rights movement today and the democratic movement as a whole, should be concerned, is the struggle for political power. He said that recently, a whole series of conferences dealing with this subject have taken place throughout the United States. He said the Negro people feel that in the fight for full equality, the struggle for political power is one of their more important weapons, and that Communists in the United States are in accord with this decision. In fact, one of the primary slogans of the CP, USA, is the struggle for first-class citizenship. He said the fight for political power will become more and more important in the fight to bring about political equality for the Negro people.

WINSTON said that there exists a tremendous problem in terms of elective and appointive office, and this situation is a real indictment of the United States.

This struggle develops in numerous ways and forms. A position taken by some, an anti-white position, is that Harlem should become a self-contained unit, and all white people would be removed, and political power placed only

in the hands of Negroes. He said this is an unsound way to approach the correct struggle for power, and that the fight for political power must be based on unity of Negro and white people on the basis of advancing that struggle to the point where the struggle against inequality can develop on all fronts.

In this regard, WINSTON said that in Mississippi, the Freedom Democratic Party, with a membership of about 25,000, and existing within forty of the eighty-two counties of that state, is fighting for official recognition as the dominant party in that state. This is a new development which grew out of a specific situation in Mississippi, and is the form in which the struggle for political power, when properly understood, is being developed in that state.

WINSTON said that the essence of this struggle is for representative government, and this means the election of Negroes to political office in which an appeal is made to all those who believe in a democratic government. This means that in areas where there is a Negro minority, the right to be elected to office; in areas where there is a Negro majority, the right to share the leadership with the white people; and in some other cases, the election of a majority of Negroes representing all people.

In this fight, it will be necessary to include the organizations of voters' leagues, democratic parties, improvement associations, and numerous other forms.

WINSTON concluded by stating that it is a measure of the thinking and understanding of all Progressives as to how to defend the best national interests of the United States, the individual states, and the counties and cities.

This letter was well received by the members of the Miami City Committee, with the major exception of [redacted] of the Miami CP. He said he still disagreed with this position as taken by

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MM 100-15058

WINSTON, and that the National Office does not understand mass work and particularly, Party work in the South, which is different than anywhere else in the United States. The WINSTON letter will be the subject of further discussions in each of the CP Clubs in Miami.

There was some talk among those CP members who were in complete agreement with WINSTON that in view of the anti-Party attitude of [redacted] on the Negro question, an attempt will be made to ease him out as [redacted] of the Miami CP.

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MM T-3  
March 2, 1966

It was learned that Miami CP members were informed by the CP, USA, National Office, New York City, of the availability of reprints of an article which was in The Worker newspaper, entitled Terror Down South, written by GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland. This article dealt with the use of terror and other methods of intimidation used against the Negro in the South by Southern racists.

MM T-3  
March 30, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, and the CP Organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

MM T-4  
January 20, 1966

Speech of HERBERT APTHEKER

HERBERT APTHEKER, described in local newspapers as an American CP theoretician, spoke before approximately 1,200 students in the Student Union at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, during the evening of April 20, 1966.

MM 100-15058

APTHEKER, speaking on The American Negro Today - Reform or Revolution, followed closely this topic in detailing the history, problems, and causes of the civil rights activity in the United States. He said the fight for civil rights is not a reform movement, but a revolutionary movement, and that riots such as those which occurred in Watts, California, will happen again. He blamed the big money interests and the slum ghettos for the civil rights situation today. He said the Negro question cannot be solved while the United States has an aggressive foreign policy and was fighting in Viet Nam.

During a question and answer period following his speech, he stated when asked about anti-Negro demonstrations in the Soviet Union, that there are thousands of Africans going to school there, and that there was bound to be a few racists among the millions of Russians.

The question which appeared to bother APTHEKER the most was whether civil rights in the United States or political rights in the Soviet Union will be achieved first. APTHEKER proposed that the United States get into a race with the Soviet Union to see if the United States can solve its civil rights problems before the Soviet Union solves its political freedom problem.

MM T-5  
April 21, 1966

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held in December, 1959.

MM T-6  
December 13, 1959

On April 21, 1966

[redacted] University of Miami, advised that HERBERT APTHEKER confined himself pretty much to the announced topic of the American Negro during his speech at the University of Miami. While he began his speech by citing many facts and statistics concerning civil rights and the background of the Negro problem with which a reasonable person could agree, he then managed to turn the question of

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rights into an indictment of the system of government in the United States. At no time did he indicate any independence in thinking from the "line" used by the Soviet Union in criticizing the United States.

During the question and answer period, APTHEKER said the CP is "small" in the United States, but is engaged in civil rights activity to the best of its ability whenever and wherever it can. He said there are many Negroes belonging to the CP.

The April 22, 1966, issue of the Miami Hurricane, University of Miami student newspaper, contained an article on APTHEKER's speech on April 20, 1966. In this article, APTHEKER is reflected as stating that the CP in America participates as much as possible in all civil rights demonstrations and activities in the United States, that automation and monumental inadequacies of the two-party system will lead American Negroes to join in a "world-wide revolution," that black and white people must learn to live together, and differences must be resolved immediately, or American democracy cannot last, and it is past time to bring socialism to the United States. The article continued that during a question period following his speech, APTHEKER said that in the next few years of the Negro Revolution, the trend will be away from legal rights and toward personal conflicts, and will end up on the American streets.

APTHEKER also contended that race relations in the Soviet Union are no problem.

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~SECRET~~

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND  
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER  
ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On April 19, 1966, MM T-7 advised that [redacted] [redacted] from the SCLC headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia, was instrumental in persuading MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and his staff, of the necessity for a Miami Chapter of the SCLC.

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GEORGE MEYERS told a [redacted] he was anxious to speak with [redacted] MEYERS explained that [redacted] had previously requested that he contact him. MEYERS did not inform [redacted] what he contemplated discussing with [redacted]

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MM T-8  
February 11, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS previously characterized in this report.

~~SECRET~~

9.\*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida  
April 29, 1966

MM 100-15058

Title           COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
                  RACIAL MATTERS

Character       INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference       Report of Special Agent  
                  [redacted] dated  
                  and captioned as above, at  
                  Miami, Florida.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DATE: 4/29/66

Date received 4/15/66	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted] (reliable-Conceal)	Received by SA [redacted]
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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)  
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If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent: Date	Date of Report 4/13/66
Dictated _____ to _____	Date(s) of activity
Transcribed _____	
Authenticated by Informant _____	

Brief description of activity or material Meeting of 11th ADCP Club, 4/12/66, Bermuda Hall, NYC.	4/12/66 File where original is located if not attached NY [redacted]
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Remarks:

- 1 [redacted] (INV) (41)
- 1 - 100-26603-C42 (NY COUNTY CP) (46)
- 1 - 100-26603-C1214 (HARLEM CP) (46)
- 1 - 100-26603-C42 (MANHATTAN COUNTY CP) (46)
- 1 - 100-26603 (CP, NYD) (42)
- 1 - 100-84147 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - 100-136577 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-62847 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - 100-153538 [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-85373 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (45)
- 1 - 100-152601 [redacted] (47)
- 1 - 100-154786 (VIDEM) (43)
- 1 - 100-156835 (FIFTH AVE. VIET NAM PEACE PARADE CCM.) (43)
- 1 - 100-112794 [redacted] (46)
- 1 - 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - 100-128817 (CP, NYD MEMBERSHIP) (42)
- 1 - 100-79025 [redacted] (42)
- 1 - 100-95550 (PAUL ROBESON, JR.) (42)
- 1 - 100-26603-C1214-Sub G (11th AD CLUB, HARLEM CP) (46)

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JAH:rmp  
(20)

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NY 100-26603-C1214-Sub G

New York City  
April 13, 1966

11th A.D. Club, Harlem Region, CP.

The 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, held a meeting on Tuesday evening, April 12, 1966 at 9:00 P.M. at Bermuda Hall, 402 West 146th Street, New York City. The following members was present [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

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The following points were on the agenda.

(1) The forthcoming Peace Demonstration, to be held on Saturday Afternoon, April 16, 1966 at Times Square. This Peace demonstration shall assemble at 12:30 P.M. in Bryant Park, 6th Ave. and 42nd Street, and walk to Time Square. Then march around Times Square from 1:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M., up east side of B'way, across 47th Street, down west side of B'way, across 42nd Street and around again. Placards shall be provided by the 5th Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee. The Peace Committee stressed that there will not be civil disobedience in this demonstration. [redacted] asked for forces from the 11th A.D. Club that shall be able to participate in this demonstration. Since the Communist Party is holding a special meetings over the week-end of April 15 and 16th, 1966, not too many persons can attend this demonstration for Peace. However, [redacted] and Comrade [redacted] said they would attend this demonstration.

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(2) Next on the agenda, [redacted] stated that the 11th A.D. Club membership is 18 persons, and only 4 or 8 persons attends meeting regularly, never a quorum. [redacted] suggested that these persons that does not attend should be contacted, to find out their intention, particularly Comrade [redacted] who haven't attended a meeting \_\_ over a 1½ yr, and haven't sent any dues or

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NY 100-26603-C1214-Sub G

donation. Those persons who don't attend meetings for a valid reason should be dropped from the Club rooster. [redacted] stated that this can not be done until these members are contacted and reported upon, and suggested that the 11th A.D. Club, should call a special meeting devoted to its membership, and then take the necessary action to accept or clear the absentee members. [redacted] asked to table this suggestion until a future date. Agreed.

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(3) [redacted] asked the Club to consider the role of the Negro Women in the Communist Movement. The Negro Women role has diminished within the last few years [redacted] has been in-active for some time in C.P. activities, and since the Communist Party convention is near, it is fitting and proper to discuss the Negro Women roll. The Communist Party movement today have no active program for the role of the Negro Women. [redacted] stated that the C.P. always had Negro Women playing a role, since the days of CLAUDIA JONES, [redacted] AUDLEY MOORE and [redacted] stated that since the C.P. have loss a great fighter in BEN DAVIS, JR., and the inactivity of PAUL ROBESON JR., Negro Women leadership have not been outstanding, but this must be corrected. [redacted] paid special tribute to [redacted] [redacted] who is doing an outstanding job for the Communist Press. She is responsible for the Workers reaching the newstands in Harlem, also she is always available for leaflets distribution at anytime. However [redacted] stated, she is over shadowed by her husband [redacted] and that she is not out spoken. This must be corrected. However, [redacted] stated that she is happy in playing the role she is playing and don't wish to be pushed into a leadership capacity.

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The time being 11:12 P.M. the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday April 26, 1966.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>WASHINGTON FIELD</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>5/2/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>2/1/66 - 4/30/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>100-151548†</b> <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY <b>meh</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

### REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 2/1/66, at Washington, D.C.

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- P\* -

### ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

#### INFORMANTS

##### Identity of Source

##### File Where Located

WF T-1 is WF 997-S\*

WF T-2 is [REDACTED]  
former [REDACTED]  
(by request)

Describe [REDACTED]

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WF T-3 is [REDACTED]  
WF T-4 [REDACTED]

Describe [REDACTED]

100-421 A Sub C - 36

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100-153735-2338

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#### Dissemination Record of Attached Report

#### Notations

Agency				
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By				

WFO 100-43710

This report is classified "Confidential" since information from WF T-1, WF T-3, and WF T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing and compromise their future effectiveness.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to MDW, OSI and NISO.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND (INFORMATION)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since these offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Maryland is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Military District of Washington, Washington, D.C.  
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Washington, D.C.  
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, Washington, D.C. b6  
Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Washington, D.C. b7C  
Date: 5/2/66

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

## Synopsis:

Informants reported [redacted] helped organize moving a group of Negroes on a de-activated Air Force Base in Mississippi, in February, 1966. GEORGE MEYERS, CP Distrist Chairman, reportedly visits SNCC Headquarters in Washington, D.C., everytime he visits Washington, D.C., to discuss efforts to get Home Rule in Washington, D.C. MEYERS believed SNCC got off on the wrong foot on the store boycotting in Washington, D.C., over Home Rule. WILLIAM ALLAN, "The Worker" representative in Detroit, Michigan, covered the conference of the Citizen's Committee Against Poverty in Washington, D.C. His article in "The Worker" quoted remarks pertaining to race by the poor people at the conference. ALLAN also worked on a story about Home Rule in Washington, D.C. GEORGE MEYERS visited the encampment in Lafayette Park of a group of sharecroppers from Mississippi and gave them literature that he wrote about the South.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

~~CONFIDENTIAL  
GROUP I~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Eviction of Negroes from De-Activated  
Air Force Base in Mississippi,  
February 1, 1966

[redacted] helped organize the "Greenville  
Eviction" but [redacted] and his friends left Green-  
ville, Mississippi, beforehand so that the presence of the  
Negroes on the Air Force Base in Greenville would not seem  
to be instigated by outsiders. There were 15 students from  
Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in Greenville.  
These students included [redacted]. On February 5,  
1966, they were on their way back to school.

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WF T-1, February 5, 1966

[redacted] is the son of [redacted]

On June 19, 1963, WF T-2, identified  
[redacted] as a current Communist  
Party (CP) member.

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On February 20, 1964, WF T-3, identified  
[redacted] as a current CP member.

"The Worker", February 6, 1966, Page 1, contained  
an article captioned "Homeless and Hungry Negroes driven  
off Air Base in Mississippi". The article said that more  
than one hundred and ten Negro men and women and children  
from the Mississippi Delta and a few civil rights workers  
were driven out of a de-activated Air Force Base at Green-  
ville, Mississippi, on February 1, 1966, by Air Force soldiers.  
The group had moved on the base about 30 hours earlier saying  
"we are hungry and cold and we have no jobs or land".  
The article stated that the Negro squatters said that their  
action was sponsored by "The Poor People's Conference".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist  
Newspaper.

B. Boycott of Washington, D.C. Stores  
Not Displaying Signs Supporting A  
Right to Vote Law for Washington, D.C.

After a CP meeting in Washington, D.C., on  
February 21, 1966, GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman,

WFO 100-43710

said that he was going to the Headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which he said was sponsoring a mass movement for the right to vote in Washington, D.C. MEYERS said that the movement was to make personal contacts with local businessmen. If the businessman agreed to support a right to vote law, SNCC would place a sign in his store window indicating this fact. The idea was that those stores not having signs would be boycotted. MEYERS mentioned that one person in a large local store had been giving SNCC a hard time over this. He stated that this store might be boycotted.

WF T-4, February 22, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS said that everytime he comes to Washington, D.C., he goes to SNCC Headquarters to discuss Home Rule Strategy. He believes that SNCC got off on the wrong foot when they tried to organize the store boycott in Washington, D.C.

WF T-4, March 8, 1966

C. Citizen's Committee Against  
Poverty Conference, Washington, D.C.,  
April 14, 1966-April 16, 1966

WILLIAM ALLAN, "The Worker" Representative, in Detroit, Michigan, was in Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1966, through April 16, 1966, in connection with a conference of the Citizen's Committee Against Poverty. The conference was about the Poverty Program. While in Washington, D.C., ALLAN stayed with [redacted] at their home in Silver Spring, Maryland. Besides covering the conference for "The Worker" ALLAN visited the Washington Offices of the Detroit Free Press to try to get them to also cover the conference.

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In addition to covering the Citizen's Committee Against Poverty, ALLAN also worked on a story about a "Free D.C." movement (a movement to obtain Home Rule for the District of Columbia). He also covered the Cherry Blossom Festival Parade in Washington, D.C., on April 16, 1966, expecting something newsworthy in the report that a young lady was going to enter the Cherry Blossom Queen competition as "Miss Free D.C.". However, the young lady was arrested the previous evening in a local hotel during an attempt to "crash" the Cherry Festival Ball.

ALLAN discussed the fact that nothing happened at the parade on April 16, 1966, with GEORGE MEYERS. MEYERS upon hearing that nothing happened at the parade told ALLAN that that was typical. He said that he had tried to tell ALLAN that that was "the way things worked here!"

ALLAN also discussed with MEYERS the statement made by an official in the Civil Rights Division of the United States Justice Department in which, according to ALLAN, the official stated that "we have to curb all these wild people and so forth" (in civil rights and poverty demonstrations). MEYERS and ALLAN termed this official "stupid" and "nuts". They agreed that these people must be fed rather than curbed. ALLAN got one of the leaders of the Crusade Against Poverty to make a statement along that line. ALLAN alleged that a line was being developed in Washington, D.C., to "try to isolate these youngsters and all the rest of them". MEYERS and ALLAN agree that it is not just a militant bunch of kids but "the whole movement in the country". ALLAN said that he was writing a wrap-up on the whole thing for "The Worker".

ALLAN also heard reports which he could not completely track down. He said he did ascertain that ten youth organizations had organized a national movement of young people on the poverty question with three or four pretty good demands. ALLAN said he was going to write an article on this movement.

WF T-1, April 16, 1966

The "National Guardian" April 23, 1966, Page 5 in an article about the "Poor People's Convention" in Washington, D.C., by the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty said that the conference was arranged by the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, "a liberal-oriented private group headed by WALTER REUTHER, President of the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers!"

The "National Guardian" is described in the appendix.

ALLAN's story in "The Worker" April 24, 1966, Page 4, about the conference in Washington, D.C. reported that the poor from Watts, Mississippi, Harlem and Chicago, had the floor all day at the Second conference of the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty and took off on the War in Vietnam,



which they said had replaced the War on Poverty. ALLAN quoted a 16 year old Negro youth from Chicago as saying in part "we are being asked to go to Vietnam and help the white man to exploit the colored people" . . . . "the slum school we go to in the ghetto is that way for a purpose. It is so that we won't learn anything to compete with whites, but we will always be underdeveloped." . . . "Slum Schools are for the perpetuation of exploitation of the Negro and poor whites". ALLAN also quoted the Executive Director of Chicago's West Side Organization for Full Employment as saying "They don't give us any money, they are afraid we will get power, because they know when Negroes get power in Chicago, the power structure will go".

D. Encampment of Mississippi Sharecroppers  
in Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.,  
April, 1966

There was a CP meeting in Washington, D.C., on April 5, 1966, conducted by GEORGE MEYERS. MEYERS' first order of business was a discussion of his visit to the "tent people" who were camping in Lafayette Park across from the White House in Washington, D.C. MEYERS interviewed most of the campers and gave them a copy of "Terror Down South" written by MEYERS. While MEYERS was in Lafayette Park, JULIUS HOBSON, Local Militant Civil Rights Advocate, former head of the local Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and presently head of the Associated Community Team (ACT), was there and began talking to the campers about what MEYERS called the "true problem", getting rid of the current Civil Rights leaders. MEYERS said that he thought HOBSON was an "agent provocateur" who was stirring up the Negro people against the Negroes.

Upon leaving Lafayette Park MEYERS went to the Mississippi Democratic Party Offices in Washington, D.C. where he had a brief talk with some of the people in that office. He also left them a copy of "Terror Down South".

WF T-4, April 5, 1966

Local news reports on the Lafayette Park campers reported that they were sharecroppers that had been living in tents in Mississippi. They were in Washington, D.C., to demonstrate in an effort to secure federal funds for their county in Mississippi.

"~~Terror~~ Down South" is a leaflet by GEORGE MEYERS identified in the leaflet as "Southern Correspondent of 'The Worker'". In the leaflet MEYERS alleged that the use of terror and other methods of intimidation continue to be a major weapon of Southern Racists in their efforts to nullify the mass demands for Southern Negroes for "Freedom Now". MEYERS claimed that law enforcement in the South lacked the courage, desire or ability to curb the outrages. He said that despite the overwhelming mandate given by the people in the last presidential election that the federal government guarantee some semblance of democracy in the South, MEYERS claimed that the federal government had failed to do so. He said that civil rights workers and Negro leaders talked of the federal government's failure to act in tight-lipped anger and in tones of explosive frustration. MEYERS said that there is much more talk about the Deacons for Defense and the possibility of extending the use of self defense committees. He also alleged that the government's failure to challenge organized terror in the South is equaled by its reluctance to enforce the civil rights legislation this terror is attempting to nullify.

MEYERS' leaflet contained an advertisement requesting the reader to subscribe to and to read "The Worker" which it described as "the militant voice of Progressive America".

WF T-4, April 5, 1966

### III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Every time GEORGE MEYERS visits Washington, D.C., he reportedly goes to the Headquarters of the SNCC to discuss Home Rule and the efforts to secure Home Rule in Washington, D.C.

WF T-4, March 8, 1966

Additional information concerning MEYERS' interest in SNCC is contained in Section II of this report.

#### B. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

GEORGE MEYERS' interest in the MFDP is contained in Section II of this report.

WFO 100-43710

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. \*\*\* Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
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Washington, D.C. 20535

MAY 2 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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